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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Khartoum meeting to study Red Sea report

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 (SPA) — Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani will preside over the annual meeting of the Saudi-Sudanese Commission for the Development of Red Sea Resources in Khartoum next Thursday.

According to the commission's secretary general, Dr. Zaki Mustafa, the meeting will discuss reports on next year's budget of the commission, details of its five-year plan and his report on the commission's activities during the preceding year.

In addition the meeting will consider determination of contracts for the commission's technical advisers and other topics related to its future activities.

During the meeting, the Saudi delegation will be headed by the Saudi Petroleum Undersecretary for mining affairs and Dr. Zuhair Nuwab, assistant secretary general of the commission.

The Sudanese representatives will be led by Dr. Sherif Al-Tohami, minister of energy and mining, with Dr. Mustafa and Youssuf Sulaiman, director general of the Department of Geology, as members.

During the past few months, the commission has successfully undertaken experimental work in the Red Sea, and the data obtained through these experiments is being analyzed now.

With almost conclusive evidence that commercially exploitable minerals are lying on the floor of the Red Sea, the commission is examining the possibility of cooperation with industries to be established at the industrial complex in Yanbu.

In November, Dr. Mustafa told Arab News that preliminary indications in one area show that it could be more profitable than most land-based oil fields. He said the research now concentrates on the Atlantis II Deep, a field midway between Jeddah and the Sudanese coast line.

In the Deep, Mustafa said, there are major deposits of zinc, silver and copper. The Deep could yield SR 680 million a year for 20 years, according to a research team report submitted to the commission last October.

Lebanon warns of hostilities in Middle East

BEIRUT, Jan. 5 (R) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis said Saturday the Middle East lived on the edge of a volcano, "with talk of war on every tongue."

In a New Year's address to the diplomatic corps, the Lebanese president painted a sombre picture of the situation in the Middle East in general and Lebanon in particular.

"Over long years, crises have followed each other in our orbit without our finding successful solutions," Sarkis told foreign envoys at his palace in the eastern suburb of Baabda. "Pending issues have accumulated and it is no wonder that talk of war should be on every tongue."

He sharply criticized the dispatch to Lebanon of an Iranian volunteer force now being raised by Hojatoleslam Muhammad Montazeri, son of one of Iran's most respected religious leaders.

Hojatoleslam Montazeri entered Lebanon illegally last week for a brief visit during which he told reporters he would send thousands upon thousands of volunteers to South Lebanon to join Palestinian commandos in their fight against Israel.

Despite the Lebanese government's hostility to the plan, about 20 Iranian volunteers have arrived in Lebanon's South bordering on Israel. Almost 300 Iranians have made their way to Syria where they are now being trained at a camp of Fatah, the biggest Palestinian commando group.

"There looms before us today the specter of a very grave adventure, namely the determination to send volunteers from Iran to South Lebanon," Sarkis declared.

"The mere determination to undertake such action is a violation of the elementary principles governing international relations. It implies disregard of the Lebanese state's right to sovereignty...on Lebanese territory," he added.



DISCUSSING AFGHANISTAN: President Carter listens as National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, across the Cabinet Room table, briefs him on the Afghanistan situation. Seated next to Carter are Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of Navy W. Graham Claytor, right.

Reject NATO bid

Soviets decline arms talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — The Soviet Union has withdrawn an offer to negotiate limits on its modern nuclear arsenal in Europe and a counter version planned by NATO, the State Department says.

"The Russians have responded negatively to the (NATO) alliance's negotiating offer and are continuing their efforts to distort and to reverse the alliance's modernization decision," Department officials said in a statement released Friday.

The statement said, "The alliance negotiating offer is a serious one and remains on the table." But it added that NATO "remains committed to implementation" of its December decision to deploy 572 new American-made nuclear missiles in Europe.

Shortly after announcing the nuclear modernization, NATO asked the Soviets and their allies to take part in arms limitation talks which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called "the most comprehensive that have ever been proposed."

Friday's announcement was the first word that the Soviets had formally rejected the invitation, but Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had left little doubt in a late-December speech.

The Soviet news agency Tass quoted Gromyko as saying, "If some people still seriously hope to talk with the Soviet Union from positions of strength, they would be well-advised to give up these vain hopes. We will never agree to it and will not allow anybody to speak this language w... our country."

"And, naturally, we cannot allow either that the NATO bloc should create for itself positions of military supremacy."

NATO officials decided to bring in the new nuclear weapons in response to the Soviets' quiet deployment of new SS-20 nuclear missiles in western Russia over the past few years.

Officials of the administration of President Jimmy Carter argue that strengthening Europe's nuclear arsenal could be a step toward disarmament, saying the best way to get the Russians interested in decreasing military tension in Europe is to show firm



RECALLED: President Carter recalls U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson from Moscow for consultations on retaliation against Soviet interference in the Afghanistan. This is a file photo of Ambassador Watson.

resolve. Soviet leaders had said earlier that they wanted arms talks with NATO but only on condition that the alliance did not go forward with plans for the new American missiles.

NATO officials called that Soviet offer a hollow one, arguing that the Russians were hoping to halt deployment of new NATO weapons only after completing a big modernization and expansion program themselves.

The SALT is another U.S.-Soviet arms agreement which is hanging in the balance. Friday, the United States pledged to live up to the treaty with the Soviet Union as long as the Russians do not violate the terms.

With the promise came a warning to Moscow that violations could prompt the United States to resume weapons programs banned by the SALT II treaty.

"Anything we do, as in the past, is predicated on it being a mutual restraint," Hoddington Carter, the State Department spokesman, said.

Assad boasts of Syria's strength

DAMASCUS, Jan. 5 (R) — President Hafez Assad has said that no power on earth could make Syria deviate from its principles.

He was addressing the seventh Congress of the Ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party Friday at the end of two weeks of deliberations.

The meeting adopted several recommendations designed to check corruption and map out Syria's policy for the coming four years.

The recommendations are expected to be disclosed at a public plenary session Sunday.

"Syria is strong, thanks to its army and people, and is always capable of resisting American imperialist designs and Israel and its agents," President Assad said in his speech.

"There is no power on earth which can deviate it from its principles or succeed in bargaining with it over its cause," he added.

Assad said Syria's enemies should not be allowed to undermine the country's achievements over the past nine years, since he took power in November 1970.

During the congress, political leaders called for an all-out offensive against the Muslim Brotherhood, a fundamentalist group which has been blamed for a series of bombings and shootings which killed more than 200 people in Syria.



President Assad

The group has been accused of having a "direct link with Israel and American imperialism."

Sources close to the congress said Assad was due to address the final plenary session Sunday, and touch on domestic, Arab and international questions.

Saturday's congress meeting was expected to elect a 75-member central committee. This will gather every three months to evaluate progress made by the Party.

The congress was also scheduled to elect a five-member watchdog committee to control the behavior of party and government officials.

In addition, a 21-member party leadership was to be elected for a four-year term.

U.S. wheat to Russia curtailed

Science ties cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter, retaliating Friday night for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, announced a complete halt on shipments of U.S. high technology to the Soviet Union and a partial embargo on American grain sales.

"History teaches perhaps few clear lessons," Carter said in a nationally broadcast speech.

"But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease."

Carter, however, refused to call for a boycott of the 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow, an option that had been widely discussed in recent days.

However, he threatened such a boycott, saying, "continued aggressive actions will endanger both the participation of athletes and the travel to Moscow by spectators who would normally wish to attend the Olympic Games."

Carter said the United States would prefer not to see American athletes withdraw from the games.

In a statement, the president announced these further sanctions against the Soviet Union:

— A delay in the opening of any new U.S. or Soviet consular offices and deferral of most cultural and economic exchanges.

— Fishing privileges for Russian trawlers in American waters will be severely curtailed.

— The United States will supply military equipment, food and other assistance to Pakistan, a neighbor of Afghanistan to which some 400,000 Afghan refugees have fled.

— "The response of the international community to the Soviet attempt to crush Afghanistan must match the gravity of the Soviet action," Carter said.

He declared that Soviet dominance of Afghanistan could eventually threaten the security of the West.

"A Soviet-occupied Afghanistan threatens both Iran and Pakistan, and is a stepping stone to their possible control over much of the world's oil supplies," Carter said.

Historically, the Soviets have sought access to the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. In their path stand Iran and Pakistan.

The area is of special strategic importance to the West because more than 60 per cent of its oil is shipped through the Straits of Hormuz, between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.

The cutback in grain shipments was calculated to affect only grain the Soviets intended for their livestock herds, not for human consumption.

A poor harvest last fall has strained Soviet storehouses and the need for imports is considered to be critical.

Under a five-year agreement with the Soviet Union, signed in 1975, the Soviet Union must buy a minimum of 6 million tons

of grain a year. If it chooses, it may buy up to 8 million tons a year without any further U.S. approval. However, if more than 8 million tons is wanted, the Soviet Union must have approval from the United States.

For the year that began last Oct. 1, the United States told Russia it could buy up to 25 million tons of wheat and corn combined, 17 million tons more than allowed under the five-year agreement.

Of the 21.6 million tons the Soviets have bought so far, only about 4.2 million tons had been shipped as of Dec. 23. Carter implied that he will permit another 3.8 million tons to be shipped. That would limit total shipments to the 8 million tons allowed under the five-year pact, and no more.

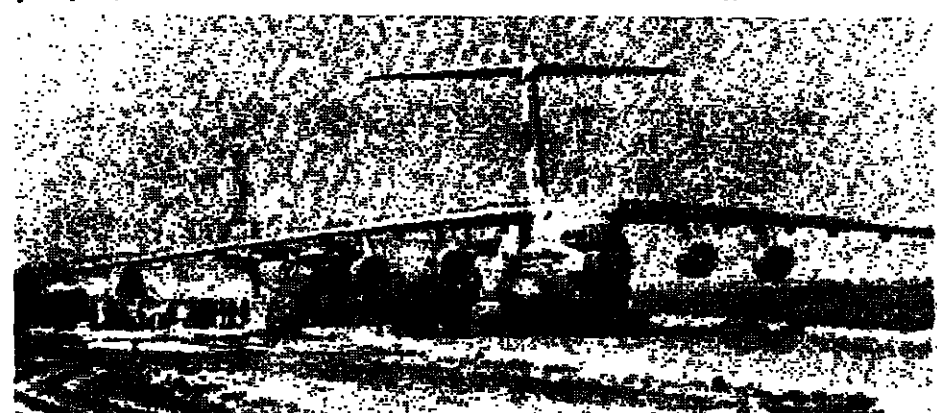
This means Carter is halting shipment of 17 million tons, or two-thirds, of the grain the Soviets wanted.

But, keeping American farmers in mind, he said he would not allow the remaining 17 million tons to be dumped on the market and depress domestic prices.

He said American farmers will not lose money by his action. But it does raise questions about the long term benefits farmers had been expecting from Soviet grain sales.

The grain halt amounts to about 22 per cent of the U.S. grain export market.

White House officials, briefing reporters before the speech, said the limitation on fishing would deprive the Soviets of about 350,000 tons in 1980.



OFFLOADING SUPPLIES: Two Soviet military cargo aircraft unload military supplies on the tarmac of Kabul airport. Russian supplies continue to pour into Afghanistan since the military coup on Dec. 27.

Russians raid rebels

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 5 (AP) — Motorized Russian army units backed by air strikes have continued to pound rebel strongholds, tightening the Soviet hold over Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said Saturday.

A West European diplomat quoted reliable informants in Kabul as saying the Soviet military presence stood at about 5,000 while other diplomatic sources said it could be as high as 100,000 and climbing.

The Pakistani newspaper Jang reported 700 Afghan insurgents were killed in the remote North Eastern province of Badakhshan, strategically bordering the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan.

In a dispatch from Chitral about 60 kilometers south of Badakhshan, it said Soviet casualties also were high and that a rebel siege on the Ishkasham military post was holding despite air attacks.

Diplomatic sources here were unable to confirm the report but armed resistance against the Soviet invasion was believed taking place in Badakhshan, Pakia, Parwan, Kanoahar and Hecar provinces.

Soviet arms and military personnel are still being sent into Afghanistan, nine days after Russian troops replaced president Hafizullah Amin, later reported executed, with Babrak Karmal in a precision 3 1/2-hour coup.

"The troops may not be coming by aircraft any more but they certainly are coming," said one source, quoting diplomatic messages from Kabul, which he described as quiet.

Like other diplomats interviewed, he asked to remain anonymous. One of the two main routes runs from Tarmez in the Soviet Tajik Republic border through the Salang Pass to Kabul.

From there troops were being rushed to Badakhshan by way of Takhar Province.

The big question in diplomatic circles was whether Soviet troops would receive sufficient support from the Afghan army which has had little or no share of fighting since the Dec. 27 coup. Many units have been disarmed and confined to barracks while whole companies have defected in some cases.



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Opens seminar

Miteb urges preserving Islamic building design

DAMMAM, Jan. 5 (SPA) — Prince Miteb Saturday called for preservation of the Islamic style of architecture in Saudi Arabia in buildings, mosques and all other structures.

The prince, who is the minister of public works and housing and acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, was addressing the opening ceremony of the International Seminar on Islamic Architecture and Planning in Dammam.

He thanked King Faisal University in Dammam and all those others who organized the seminar. He also hoped all ministries and government departments would join hands in preserving their country's traditional Islamic architectural character.

He said that an optimistic sign was that the outside world had begun to copy Islamic architectural designs, owing to its artistic value and its beauty. He added that such an art should be reflected throughout Saudi Arabia's urbanization.

The opening session of the five-day seminar was attended by Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jiluwi and by Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan bin Abdullah Al Al-Shaikh.

The seminar is organized by King Faisal University here, in collaboration with the Ministries of Public Works and Housing, Planning, Municipal and Rural Affairs, and Pilgrimage and Endowments. It began with recitation from the Holy Koran, followed by a speech by Dr. Muhammad Turki Al-Turki, the dean of the university and head of the higher committee.

Sheikh Hassan, who is also the chancellor of Saudi Arabian universities, said that Islam was not only a religion of worship but a way of life and a path always leading us towards scientific progress in all spheres, particularly architecture.

He said that all Muslims had to safeguard their traditional designs inherited from previous generations.

The rector, Dr. Muhammad Said Al-Qahtani called for research to revive the glorious past and set fixed principles from the Muslim heritage, rather than to copy blindly from others.

The dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Dr. Ahmad Farid, said that the seminar aimed at reviewing and gathering experts and scientists concerned with Islamic structures to define Islamic architecture and the principles of planning and set up a permanent body to collect data on the issue.

After the ceremony, Prince Miteb opened an exhibition at the same faculty and inspected models of Islamic architecture and town planning.

The Ministries organizing the seminar, as well as the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, and other institutions concerned with architecture and planning are taking part in the exhibition.

He told newsmen that the exhibition will give young Saudi Arabians the opportunity to acquaint themselves with Islamic architecture.

He dealt at length with projects in the Eastern Province and with his priorities and said that the Council of Ministers will soon make a decision on the allotment of flats in Dammam's rush housing project, and will submit it to the King.

He hinted at other, similar projects in the pipeline in other areas in Saudi Arabia. He also said he was pleased to have laid the foundation stone of a teachers' training college in Hasa, earlier in the day.

Planning

In Riyadh meanwhile, a group represent-

Chatti attacks Soviets for Afghan intervention

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 (SPA) — The secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, has called on all member states to take any steps that might be useful in putting an end to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Chatti, who cut short a tour of Muslim countries to return to Jeddah because of the Afghan situation, said the Soviet military presence has aroused the resentment of the Islamic world. It ran contrary to all international conventions.

"The attack," he said "will have serious consequences for Islamic countries." The organization, which respects the internal affairs of all states and especially those of member states, feels it is bound to defend the principles of freedom and independence.

"Hence," he added, the organization cannot stand idly by in the face of such flagrant Soviet intervention in the affairs of an Islamic state."

Chinese team arrives over fertilizer facility

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 — A team from the Taiwan Fertilizer Company is in Saudi Arabia to register as a company the Sino-Saudi joint venture for fertilizer production in Jubail.

The Chinese embassy here said in a statement Saturday that the corporation will be set up in February. The plant will come on stream in four years, producing 500,000 tons of urea fertilizer a year.

According to the agreement, Chinese government will appoint four board members and the president of the corporation, and the Saudi government will appoint another four board members and the chairman of the corporation. Most of the production of the plant will be for export.

The Taiwan Fertilizer Co. will provide technology and management for the project. Chinese Economics Minister Chang K'wang-shih and Abdul Aziz Alzamel, vice chairman and managing director of the Saudi Basic Industries Corp., signed on Dec. 4 in Taipei the joint venture agreement. Both enterprises will jointly invest \$357 million to set up the plant.

ing the best students at Riyadh schools visited the Ministry of Planning Saturday and were briefed on the Kingdom's development plan.

The schoolchildren also visited the ministry's computer center and its library. They were met by Sheikh Hisham Nazer, the minister, who talked to them about the bright future of Saudi Arabia and told them that such a future depended mainly on them.

The minister also answered their questions, as he did with other groups of students who visited him recently.

Dining

Three huge dining rooms will be opened at the University of Petroleum and Minerals after 12 months. The construction of the three halls began eight months ago near the student hostel. *Al-Medina* reported Saturday.

The dining rooms can hold 5,000 students. The old restaurant will be turned into a temporary central kitchen until funds have been allocated to set up the permanent one.

The university's director of food services, Maatouq Al-Zaydi, said that a section was opened at the student hostel a few days ago to offer light meals, such as sandwiches, Shawarma and Kebab, at low prices in case they miss dinner at the university restaurant.

Hail

Hail Education Director Ibrahim Abdul Karim Al-Khayyat told *Al-Medina* Saturday that 46 schools buildings costing SR69,341,593 were handed over by contractors this year.

These included 18 concrete structures which cost SR61,420,225 and 28 simpler constructions which cost SR7,921,368, in addition to a public library which cost SR22,807,547 and a health unit which cost SR2,380,221.

Other projects, like 24 simple buildings, will soon be commissioned.

Contract

The Ministry of Education Saturday signed a SR4.3 million contract for studies and designs for six museums in the Kingdom.

The museums will be in Medina Saleh and surrounding areas, the historical area in the northern region, Domah Al-Jandul, Al-Akhduh, the historical area in Najran, the old Houf and the historical area of Jizan and Farasan Island. Preparing the designs will take 13 months.

Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Al-Qahtani
Al Riyadh

Elsewhere in this paper is a commentary by the director general of the Public Security Hospital, Dr. Othman Al-Agroosh, proposing hiring companies for the administration and operation of government hospitals.

Since Dr. Agroosh is talking about one sector only, I may have nothing against his proposal. But if we look at other sectors we would find it disgraceful to have to hire foreign companies to run them. We have our character and traditions to preserve and these companies are usually a blend of east and west. They may engulf us in their own customs. One way or the other the Saudi Arabian character will be affected.

There are already more foreign companies than projects, with the result that more than one company is involved in carrying out a single project. That means that we could do without many foreign companies.

By Muhammad Reza Nasrullah
Al Riyadh

I want to talk today about the plight of



Sao Paulo governor starts Riyadh visit

RIYADH, Jan. 5 (SPA) — Paulo Salem, the governor of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, arrived here Saturday evening on a five-day visit at the invitation of Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

Salem will discuss the fostering of cooperation between Saudi Arabia and his country. He is accompanied by a delegation of state officials and businessmen.

Greeting Salem, who is of Arab descent, Prince Salman said he hoped the visit would herald a new era of cooperation between the two countries. He added that Salem will witness various aspects of Saudi Arabia's overall development.

Prince Salman said he knows that the governor of Sao Paulo understands and supports Arab causes.

150 and still going strong

Abha man may be as old as the hills

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 — Sheikh Shaifoot may be the oldest man in the Kingdom. Possibly aged 150, despite a frail body, he still enjoys sound memory, hearing and vision.

At his house on the mountain of Mana, near Tanoumah, 100 kilometers out of Abha, in the Southern Region, Sheikh Shaifoot talked of the past to *Al-Jedrah*.

He said he was certainly over 100 years old, and most probably 150, since he remembers personalities and incidents which happened in his youth in the last century.

He said he left his village as an adult and went to see Sharif Ali whose father ruled the Hejaz before Abdul Aziz unified the country under his dynasty. He was hired as a soldier for the equivalent of SR10 a month.

He remained with Sharif Ali, under Ottoman rule, for nearly ten years before returning home.

Law and order were so weak under the Sharif, he said, that pilgrims once attacked the soldiers in one camp, took their guns and ammunition and fled.

He said he remembered vividly some of the Turkish governors of those days including

Fakhri Pasha of Medina, Ali Bey of Taif and Sulaiman Pasha of Abha. He recalled a song sung by the people of Abha, promising to fight Turkish occupation, however long it might take.

He has performed the Pilgrimage ten times, going to Mecca on foot, and sometimes did it on behalf of others for a fee of SR8. But he has not been able to perform the Pilgrimage since Abdul Aziz became King because of "old age." He was already quite old when he met King Abdul Aziz "who pointed at me and asked me to come forward to see him because of my age."

Sheikh Shaifoot said he was married only once during his long life. "Yes only once," he said "but she was a good wife and has been dead a long time. He paid SR1 in bridal money for her, and she gave him eight children. Four have since died. Despite that, he fell in love twice "but the real kind of love, not today's stuff."

His favorite meals contain corn, cooking oil, barley and meat. He hates rice and eats only moderately.

Asked about Jimmy Carter, he said, what is that?

Hitler? Yes, he remembered him as the German leader who fought Britain and the United States.

Musik? He did not know what the interviewer was talking about.

His wishes? God's pleasure, good health and a good end.

By 113 per cent

Wages of Saudis in Riyadh have jumped, study shows

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 — In Riyadh the weekly earnings of Saudi Arabian workers went up from SR265.1 in 1975 to SR565.5 in 1977, an increase of 113 per cent.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy's Central Department of Statistics on employment and wage levels in the private sector, for non-Saudi Arabian workers the average changed from SR256.1 to SR494.1, marking an increase of 84 per cent.

As quoted by *Saudi Economic Survey* the general weekly average earnings of Saudi Arabian workers changed from SR245.1 in July 1975 to SR494.3 in July 1977, marking an increase of 102 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabian workers the average increased from SR256.1 to SR472.1, a rise of 84 per cent.

In Dammam the general weekly average earnings of Saudi Arabian workers changed from SR346.7 in July 1975 to SR561.7 in July 1977, an increase of 62 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabian workers the average rose from SR338.9 to SR470.9, an increase of 39.0 per cent.

The survey indicated that average earnings in Riyadh are higher than in Jeddah and Dammam. They also indicated that the average earnings of Saudi Arabian workers were higher than those of non-Saudi Arabian workers in Riyadh and Jeddah.

In Riyadh managers had the highest weekly average earnings among the occupational groups of salaried workers. The weekly mean average earnings of Saudi Arabian managers changed from SR886.1 in July 1975 to SR1,371.1 in July 1977, an increase of 55 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabian managers the mean changed from SR790.4 to SR1,233.3, an increase of 56 per cent.

The professional group had the second highest weekly mean average wages. The weekly mean average earnings of professional Saudi Arabian workers changed from SR474.9 to SR967.4, an increase of 104 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabian professionals the mean changed from SR613.8 to SR947.0.

Furniture duty may go

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 — The Ministry of Commerce is considering lifting duty on furniture. If a study by the ministry confirms, local management does not meet demand. Imported furniture will be free of duty, according to *Al-Riyadh* Saturday.

It reported that the Consumer Protection Department of the Ministry of Commerce has requested that the public report to it shoes sellers who charge unreasonable prices. It called on the merchants involved in selling shoes only to make modest profits.

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy lifted duty on imported shoes in 1979, after a recommendation by the Ministry of Commerce. Before that 20 per cent duty was paid on shoes.

an increase of 54 per cent. Sales workers had the third highest weekly mean average earnings, with weekly average earnings of Saudi Arabians going up from SR746.6 to SR600.9, an increase of 23 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabians the mean changed from SR281.6 to SR417, an increase of 119 per cent.

In Jeddah managers had the highest weekly mean average earnings, that of Saudi Arabians going up from SR1019.1 in July 1975 to SR1413.5 in July 1977 with an increase of 39 per cent. For non-Saudi managers the mean changed from SR893.8 to SR1,414.8, an increase of 58 per cent. Professionals had the second highest weekly mean average earnings, changing from SR481.9 to SR710.6 for Saudi Arabians, an increase of 48 per cent. For non-Saudi professional workers the mean changed from 589.3 to SR814.3, an increase of 38 per cent. The sales group had the third highest weekly mean average earnings, rising from SR274.0 to SR669.8, an increase of 144 per cent for Saudi Arabians.

For non-Saudi sales workers, the mean changed from SR266.2 to SR524.6, an increase of 83 per cent. The clerical group had the fourth highest weekly mean average earnings, going up from SR327.2 to SR578.3. For non-Saudi clerical workers the mean changed from SR131.1 to SR566.0, an increase of 81 per cent. Production workers had the fifth highest weekly mean average earnings. The weekly mean average earnings of Saudi Arabian production workers changed from SR181.9 to SR411.7, an increase of 126 per cent. For non-Saudi Arabians the mean changed from SR189.0 to SR387.1, an increase of 105 per cent.

The services group had the lowest weekly mean average earnings. The weekly mean average earnings of Saudi services workers changed from SR137.2 to SR254.7, an increase of 86 per cent. For non-Saudi the mean changed from SR117.5 to SR225.3, an increase of 92 per cent.

In Dammam managers had the highest weekly mean average earnings, for Saudi Arabians going up from SR922.9 in July 1975 to SR1307.5 in July 1977, an increase of 42 per cent. For non-Saudi managers the mean changed from SR749.8 to SR1,745.8, an increase of 66 per cent. The professional group had the second highest weekly mean average earnings increasing from SR614.1 to SR1,062.9, by 73 per cent. For non-Saudi professional workers the mean changed from SR797.7 to SR981.5, an increase of 23 per cent.

The services workers group had the lowest weekly mean average earnings, going up for Saudi Arabians from SR199.0 to SR325.9, an increase of 64 per cent. For non-Saudi services workers the mean changed from SR174.5 to SR220.6, an increase of 26 per cent.

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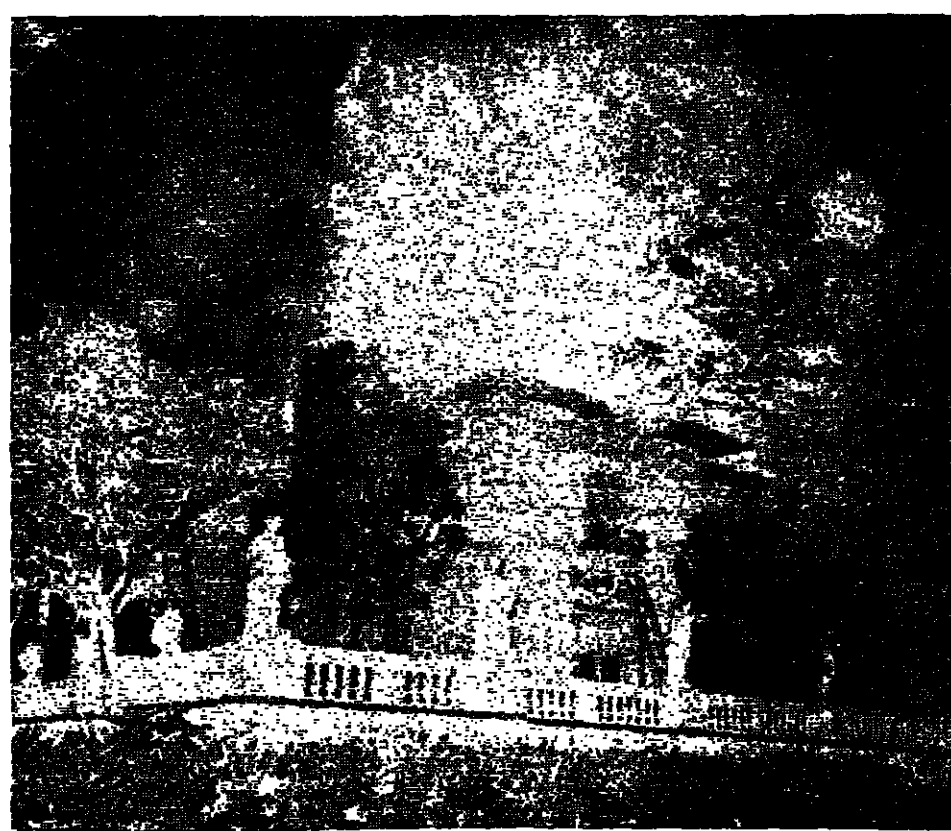
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BLAZE: The Beverly Hills house of Sheikh Muhammad Al-Fassi, a Saudi Arabian businessman, on fire earlier this week. No immediate estimates of damage were available.

WEATHER

It will be moderate in most areas.
Low and Medium cloud will thicken in the northern, central and western regions, with possible scattered rain.
Winds will be south-westerly and active in the northern region, causing sand storms and limiting horizontal vision.
Sea will be moderate.

Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in Centigrades).

Mecca	31	20	Jizan	30	24
Jeddah	28	21	Hail	20	11
Riyadh	23	11	Turair	11	01
Dhahran	20	07	Arar	17	03
Medina	24	18	Jouf	18	02
Taif	22	10	Abha	19	09

هكذا من الاله

Rightist militias threaten to shell Tyre

Iran volunteers seen in S. Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — Iranian volunteers were seen in southern Lebanon for the first time Friday and Israeli-backed rightist militias of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad threatened to shell the port city of Tyre.

Eyewitnesses said they saw about 20 Iranians in the company of Palestinian commandos in the southern city of Sidon, but they were unarmed.

Haddad's warning was broadcast Friday over his private radio station, which calls itself "voice hope." Many families packed and left Tyre, 12 miles north of the Israeli frontier, shortly after the broadcast.

Haddad's station claimed that the Iranians crossed the border from Syria and headed to Tyre with the help of commandos from Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO in Beirut withheld comment.

An estimated 200 Iranians arrived in Damascus last month with the aim of joining the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies in the turbulent border region near Israel.

Hojatoleslam Muhammad Montazeri, described as the Iranians' "guide," told a press conference in Beirut this week that thousands more volunteers would be sent to Lebanon.

The Lebanese government firmly opposes the entry of the volunteers and has sought Syrian support to keep them out.

Later, the PLO said its forces repulsed an attempt by Haddad's forces to advance toward commando held territory in the central mountainous sector of South Lebanon.

A PLO statement said commando gunners opened fire on Haddad's advancing forces before reaching the strategic Khardali bridge, 10 miles north of Israel, and "forced them to withdraw southward."

"The enemy retaliated by shelling the town of Nabatiyeh and surrounding hamlets," the statement added without reporting any casualties.

The market town of Nabatiyeh is 12 miles north of the Israeli frontier.

Haddad controls a six-mile-deep enclave along the 59-mile-long border with Israel,

which he called "free Lebanon." He vowed to end his breakaway movement only when all Palestinians are evicted from the whole of Lebanon.

Haddad's positions fought frequent artillery duels with Palestinians and their Lebanese allies in southern Lebanon during the last two years. The battles panicked thousands of the civilian population to flee to safer areas northward.

Settlement policy hindering peace, Egypt reiterates

CAIRO, Jan. 5 (AP) — Three days before an Egyptian-Israeli summit a high ranking Egyptian official has repeated his government's condemnation of Israel's settlement policy, calling it an obstacle to comprehensive peace.

"Israel's declaration of its intentions to establish more settlements on occupied territories is in contradiction to our peace agreements, and the general principles that regulate the relations between Egypt and Israel," said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali.

In an interview with Cairo radio Friday Ghali said Egypt was struggling for a comprehensive peace, and settlements were just another stumbling block.

He added that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel which is scheduled to begin later this month is a means and not an end in itself, toward achieving peace in the area.

"Normalization is connected to a final Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, and a settlement in all Arab lands," Ghali said.

He claimed that the Arabs were condemning Egypt's peace efforts with Israel as a sell-out of the Palestinian cause, but they were wrong.

"Egypt will continue its negotiations to help the Palestinians achieve self determination, and then the Arabs will know they were wrong," Ghali said.

Mubarak visits China

PEKING, Jan. 5 (R) — Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, flew into Peking Saturday for five days of talks with Chinese leaders and was met at the airport by senior Vice-Premier Deng Xihoung.

Mubarak who arrived from Oman is scheduled to start formal talks with Vice-Premier Deng Sunday.

They are expected to discuss a wide range of international topics, including the Middle East crisis.



NO PHOTOS: An Afghanistan official tries to stop a photographer from taking photos at Kabul airport Thursday morning. The airport has been turning away journalists who have tried to enter Afghanistan since the coup on Dec. 27. The correspondent on the left is unidentified.

Israeli police clash with Arabs in Negev

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5 (AP) — Israeli authorities clashed on Friday with bedouin Arabs who refuse to evacuate land in the Negev Desert due to be turned into a military training area, the state radio reported.

The report said several bedouin and several members of a paramilitary unit were hurt in the melee and at least three Arabs were arrested.

According to Israel radio, several hundred bedouin gathered to confront members of the

"Green Patrol," a government force responsible for policing state lands, and scuffles broke out.

The violence was the latest episode in the dispute between the government and the desert tribesmen who are being ordered to move to make way for Israel's military redeployment inside the pre-1967 border.

Israel is building air bases, army camps and training areas in the Negev to replace facilities in the Sinai Desert being returned to Egypt. Thousands of bedouin have lived in the area for centuries and say government offers of compensation and relocation elsewhere in the Negev are inadequate.

Bombs
JERUSALEM, Jan. 5 (AP) — Police dismantled a bomb discovered Friday in the Garden of Gethsemane, Israel radio reported.

The garden, at the foot of the Mount of
Hammadi arrives
for Yugoslavia talks

BELGRADE, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi arrived here Friday night for two-day talks with his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec.

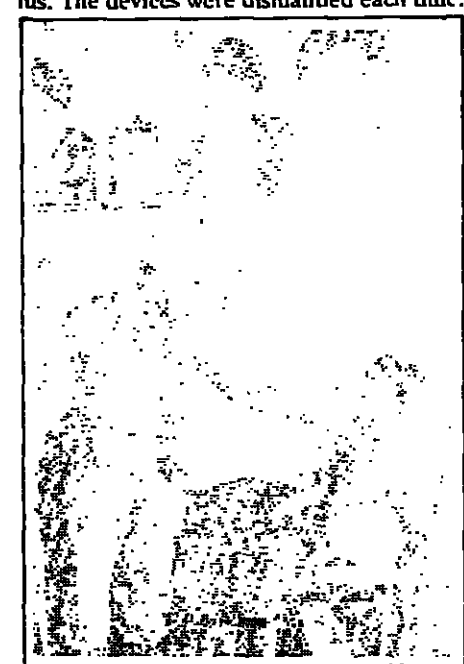
Iraq and Yugoslavia maintain close contacts and frequently exchange visits at ministerial level. Iraq also provides Yugoslavia with the bulk of its oil imports.

Hammadi also is to visit Romania, according to the Iraqi News Agency INA.

INA said that during his visit Hammadi will discuss mutual relations, the Middle East situation, the threats by the superpowers to intervene in the affairs of the Arab region and the nonalignment policy.

Olives in eastern Jerusalem, is the traditional spot where Jesus prayed after the last supper. After the bomb was discovered, police rounded up several Palestinians.

The radio also reported that bombs were discovered on four consecutive days this week in the occupied West Bank city of Nablus. The devices were dismantled each time.

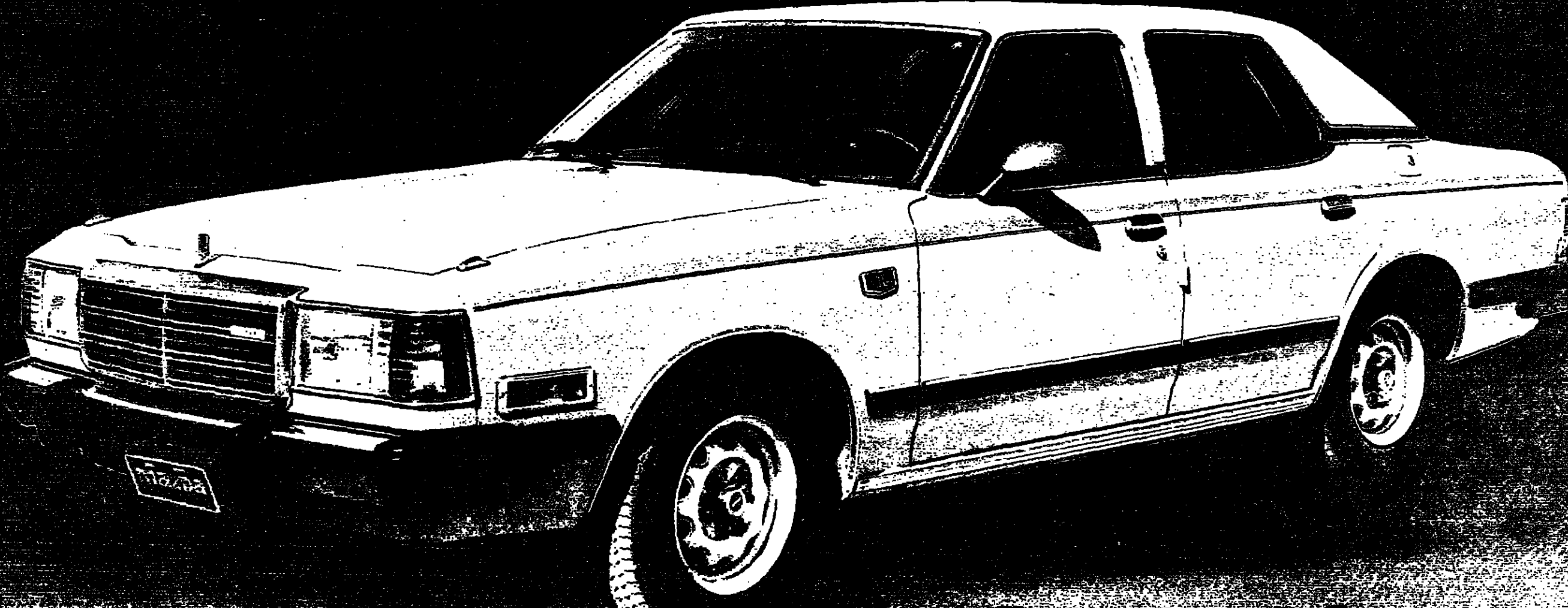


CHEER: A wounded revolutionary guard gets some good-humored cheer from a colleague in Tabriz Jan. 2 after members of the Republican Muslim People's Party released nine hostages.



MEETING: Gen. Kenan Evran, chief of Turkish General Staff (left) with former Premier Bulent Ecevit in a meeting last summer. Turkey's powerful armed forces issued Wednesday a memorandum calling on all politicians and institutions to unite in view of relentless political terrorism that has claimed an estimated 3,000 lives since 1975. Ideological rivalry continues despite a one-year-old martial law in major provinces.

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Results may come Monday

Attacks at polls halt India vote count

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — India's election commission has ordered the postponement of ballot counting in caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh's parliamentary constituency in northern India following reports of attacks on polling officials and other harassment.

Meanwhile, the death toll in election-related violence rose to 13 on Friday with the deaths of two persons in police firing in Madurai, southern India.

The United News of India reported that police fired live ammunition into a stone-throwing mob at Madurai after Marxist communists and followers of former Prime Minister

Indira Gandhi clashed. At least 15 persons were injured in the fighting, UNI said. "Armed miscreants attacking polling staff and snatched three ballot boxes" from the polling station at Baghat, about 70 km northeast of here, commission secretary K. Ganssan said, quoting a district official's report.

He said no injuries were reported in the incident, which occurred during Thursday's balloting in India's national election.

Counting was to begin Sunday in Baghat but the election commission's decision means the votes will not be counted until a later date, possibly Monday.

The decision came after the Statesman newspaper published a report from Baghat saying that untouchables, members of the lowest Indian Hindu caste, were prevented from voting by higher caste Hindus in Fatha village.

The Congress Party of Mrs. Gandhi alleged that Harijans had been prevented from voting in more than 100 villages in Singh's constituency.

The rural constituency, which has an electorate of 670,000, was one of 244 to vote in the first stage of India's general election. Others will vote on Sunday.

Carter okays F-X jet, changes arms policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — The Carter administration, reversing a fundamental tenet of its arms control policy, has said it will allow the development for export of a new model American fighter jet.

The new jet will give the United States an "intermediate" fighter to offer to countries to which it does not want to sell the most advanced American weaponry, Carter administration officials said Friday.

Potential customers include both Pakistan and Egypt, but a senior official said she did not believe President Carter's decision was part of U.S. efforts to bolster its friends in the

Middle East because of trouble in Iran and Afghanistan.

The new jet, the "F-X" is now only a drawing board concept, which American aircraft companies will have to design and build. The administration expects the plane's capabilities to fall between two current models the F-5E and the F-16.

The F-5 was first developed in 1964 and has undergone five modifications. It was developed solely for export to other countries and is not used by the U.S. Air Force. It has a combat range of about 225 miles, which limits it chiefly to defensive missions, and its

usefulness is hampered by bad weather and darkness.

The U.S. Air Force uses the F-16, which has more than twice the combat range and payload of the F-5E. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a few other close allies, like Israel, have been sold F-16s.

Most other countries in the world are offered the F-5E when they ask for an American fighter. Major customers include Brazil, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Nationalist China, Switzerland, Kenya, the Philippines, South Korea and North Yemen.

But the F-5s those countries have are wearing out and in some cases becoming obsolete. South Korea's F-5s, for example, were capable of defeating North Korea's MiG 17s and MiG 19s, supplied by the Soviets. But now the Soviets are beginning to give North Korea a better plane, the MiG 21.

Officials said the administration decided it wanted a new plane to forestall two unfavorable prospects for the 1980s, as countries with F-5Es begin to replace them.

One is that the countries would demand the F-16, which has more range and payload than the United States wants to introduce in many parts of the world.

Another is that they would turn to European suppliers, such as France, which manufactures a sophisticated rival jet for export, the Mirage 2000.

Officials said the decision to authorize a new export jet followed a year of studies within the administration. The decision gained "broad support" from the Pentagon and the State Department, officials said.

In May 1977, President Carter announced a new policy on arms sales. A major part of that policy was a prohibition on developing new weapons solely for export.

Officials said all American aircraft designers are free to try to develop the new plane, at their own financial risk. Two companies which have expressed interest are the Northrop Corp. which manufactures the F-5E, and General Dynamics, which manufactures the F-16.

Author claims Flynn a Nazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (R) — Actor Errol Flynn, whose career included numerous World War II anti-fascist films, was a long-serving Nazi spy, according to a book to be published this spring.

The book, *Errol Flynn: The Untold Story*, by Charles Higham, a highly-respected biographer of Hollywood notables, was based on more than 5,000 documents obtained through the U.S. government's Freedom of Information Act.

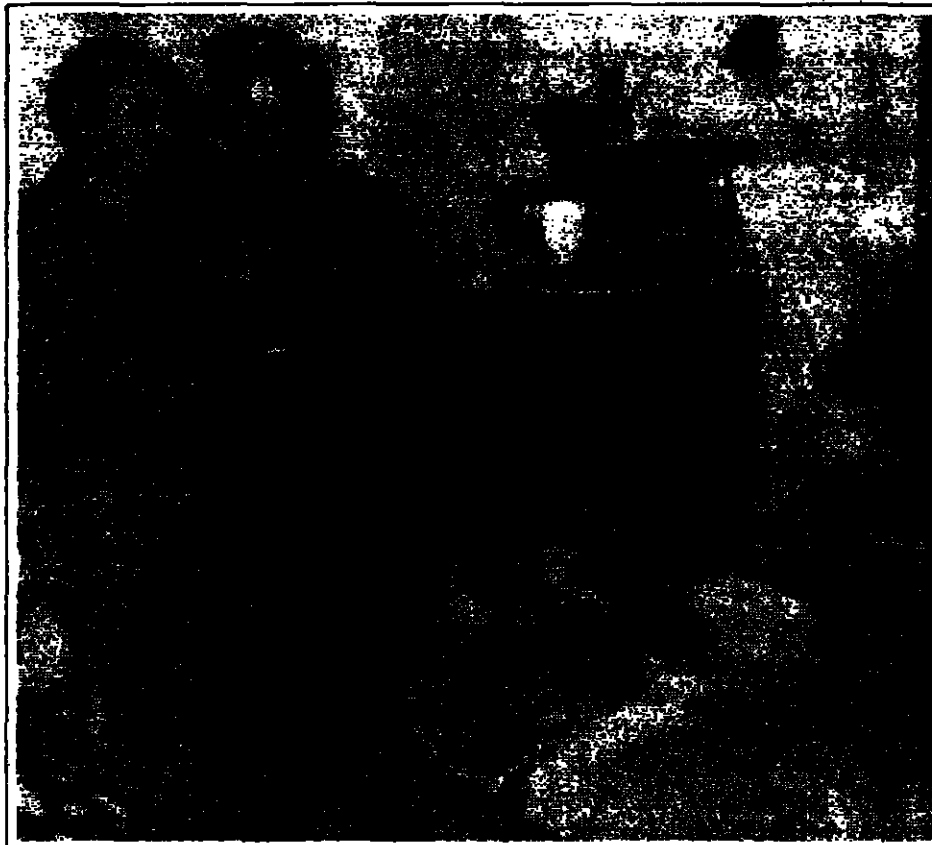
Higham said the once-secret documents revealed that Flynn was under official surveillance during the war and proved that the swashbuckling star "was an agent of the Gestapo." He said that Flynn worked as "a sub-agent" or aide to a major German spy stationed in the United States.

To help the Nazis during the war, Flynn did important work in "aiding and abetting the enemy and in providing the enemy with naval intelligence," the author said in an interview.

The book, to be published by Doubleday and Co. in April, details the Australian-born Flynn's involvement with the Nazis from the Spanish civil war through World War II.



POWERS DIES: Lt. Col. John A. "Shorty" Powers, known as the "voice of the astronauts" in the 1960's, has been found dead in his Phoenix, Arizona, home. Police said he apparently died of natural causes. Powers described early U.S. space flights over radio and television.



HOMELESS: Residents left homeless by a severe earthquake on Terceira Island, Azores, settle down to another night on the floor of the local firehouse.

Major gunrunner

Poisoned Amin foes, man says

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP) — A "major international gunrunner" boasted to undercover investigators that he poisoned Ugandans, blew up a diplomat's limousine and planted a bomb in a Middle East hotel, a prosecutor has said.

Assistant District Attorney Matthew Crosson said Friday in Manhattan Supreme Court that Frank Terpil, 40, admitted he helped Idi Amin, the former Ugandan president, murder his rivals.

Crosson said Terpil boasted that he tested strychnine, a powerful poison, on Amin's foes. Terpil also bragged about having a variety of poisons "that could kill human beings in from three seconds to three days," the prosecutor said.

The new information came to light at a bail hearing for Terpil and his co-defendant, George Korkala, 38.

Justice James Leff set bail for each man at \$100,000. Their attorneys said they would try to raise the money before the day was out. Crosson asked that they be held without bail.

Both men have been indicted on weapons charges. Crosson said a grand jury has voted a superseding indictment, which will be filed shortly, charging them with conspiracy and additional weapons charges.

Terpil and Korkala were arrested Dec. 22 in a room at the New York Hilton hotel after they allegedly accepted a down payment of \$56,000 on a \$2 million contract to buy 10,000 machine guns.

Ten undercover investigators posing as Latin American extremists had previously purchased two pistols, C-4 plastic explosives and a special assassination rifle from the men, Crosson said.

The prosecutor said the rifle appeared to be custom-crafted, had no serial number and was equipped with a special scope that aids vision in dim light. He added that the entire barrel of the gun was a self-contained silencer.

Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau said a third man, John Dutcher, had been arrested and was being held as a material witness. Morgenthau called Dutcher "a self-proclaimed assassin," and characterized the other two as "major international gunrunners."

Conversations between the alleged gunrunners were secretly recorded, Crosson said.

He said that during one meeting Terpil bragged of blowing up the car of an unidentified diplomat by replacing the car's coolant with a liquid explosive called Astropak.

Gunmen hit headquarters in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador Jan. 5 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas armed with shotguns and automatic weapons have attacked national guard headquarters in another outbreak of violence in crisis-torn El Salvador.

Later, Friday, the last civilian on the ruling junta resigned to "facilitate" the military's reorganization of the government of the small Central American nation, sources said.

Marig Andino, the junta member stepped down after meeting all day with the two military members of the junta, Col. Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the sources said. They did a decision on replacements for the three civilian members probably would be made Sunday.

A guard spokesman identified the guerrillas as members of the February 28 Popular Leagues, seeking to overthrow the junta of civilians and military ruling the country, and said two civilians were killed and two guardsmen wounded, one of them seriously.

Meanwhile gleading politicians and civilian leaders buddled in a series of meetings trying to seek a solution to the crisis, which began last week with the resignation of two junta civilian members and 39 other top officials in protest over a slowdown in implementing social reforms.

The junta of two military officers and three prominent civilians took over Oct. 15 after the overthrow of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's military-backed government and promised to respect human rights, implement social and economic reforms and eventually hold elections.

Before that, El Salvador had been ruled by strict right-wing regimes and has not had a civilian president in 47 years.

Clock ticks nearer to doom

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP) — The volatile international scene — dominated by political upheaval, energy problems and terrorism — has prompted a science journal to move its symbolic "doomsday clock" two minutes closer to nuclear war.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists cited various factors, including the failure of the SALT I treaty to curb the arms race and turmoil in countries such as Iran, when it moved the minute hand on its clock from nine minutes to seven minutes before midnight in its current issue.

The step signifies the world is moving closer toward nuclear war, said Susan Cullen, the magazine's managing editor. She said Friday this is the first time the clock has been moved in six years.

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After bowling success

English bats flounder to 38 for three in Test

SYDNEY, Jan. 5 (Agencies) — England were again in desperate trouble at the close of the second day of the second Test against Australia here Saturday after their bowlers had earlier hauled them back into the match.

England finished on 38 for three in their second innings after Australia were all out for 145 in reply to England's first innings total of 123. England's lead at the end of the day was 16.

During another day when the batsmen floundered on a still damp and unreliable pitch, a total of 16 wickets fell for only 216 runs.

Now Australia are well-placed to take a winning 2-0 lead in the three-match series. They won the first Test in Perth last month by 138 runs.

The not out batsmen were captain Mike Brearley on three and the nightwatchman, Derek Underwood, on eight.

The nemesis of the England second innings so far has been fast bowler Len Pascoe, who dismissed Geoff Boycott and Peter Willey, and finished with two wickets for off five overs.

The other wicket-taker was Geoff Dymock, who had Graham Gooch caught by captain Greg Chappell at first slip, to finish with one wicket for seven off six overs.

England had resumed its first innings Saturday morning at seven for 90 and did not look like adding many more.

But stubborn resistance by the tail enders, especially Graham Dilley, added another 33 runs.

The paltry total by England left Australia poised to set up a heady first innings lead, but Australia was in the horrors from the outset.

The first wicket fell with total on 18 when Rick McCosker was caught in the slips for one run.

Julien Wiener and former Australian test captain Ian Chappell then managed to take the total to 52 before Wiener was run out by Brearley.

The England bowlers, led by Ian Botham, took a little over three hours to dismiss the Australians for a disappointing 145.

An Australian batting collapse in the post lunch session left Australia at seven wickets for 121 runs and chasing the England first innings total of 123.

At tea, Allan Border, who had been at the wicket for 64 minutes, was not out eight and Geoff Dymock, who joined him in the over before tea, had yet to score.

bowlers and in a master stroke brought on the little used Graham Gooch.

Gooch is an occasional right-arm, medium-pace out-swing bowler with only, before Saturday, the Test wicket of Indian opener Sunil Gavaskar to his credit.

The experienced campaigner Ian Chappell ironically fell victim to Gooch, giving Brearley a sharp catch in the slips.

Brearley threw the ball high in the air in triumph as Chappell on 42 went with Australia four for 92.

Further disaster befell Australia when Hughes was given out in a disputed decision, caught behind by Bob Taylor off the bowling of Ian Botham for 18.

At the Sydney Cricket Ground: England 1st innings 123, Australia 1st innings 145.

At the Sydney Cricket Ground: England 2nd innings 38, Australia 2nd innings 145.

England 1st innings 123, Australia 1st innings 145.

England 2nd innings 38, Australia 2nd innings 145.

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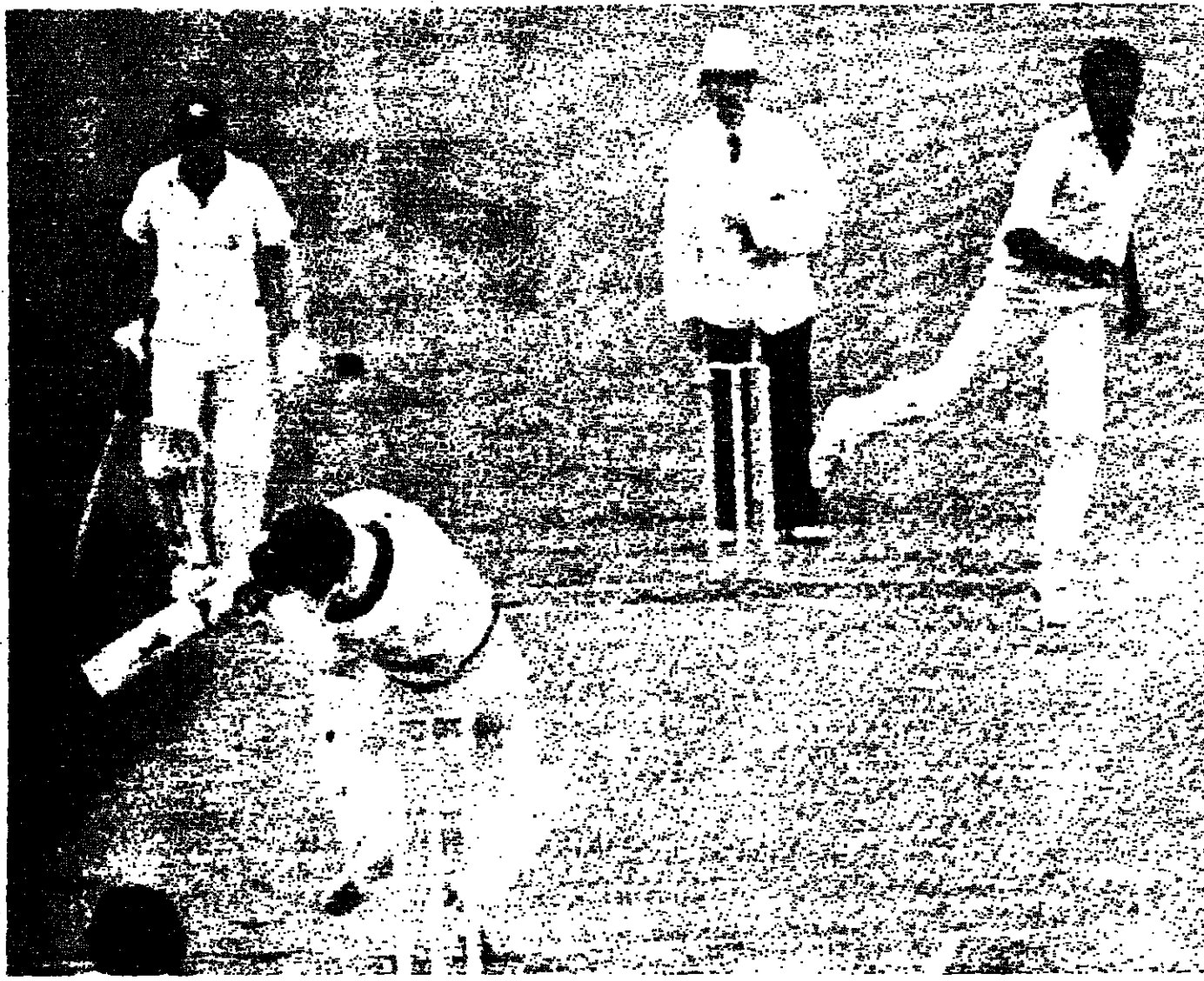
England 2nd innings 38, Australia 2nd innings 145.

England 1st innings 123, Australia 1st innings 145.

England 2nd innings 38, Australia 2nd innings 145.

England 1st innings 123, Australia 1st innings 145.

England 2nd innings 38, Australia 2nd innings 145.



BUMPER: Australian vice-captain Kim Hughes ducks a Holding bumper in the Melbourne Test against the West Indies.

Over Afghanistan

Carter threatens Olympics Games boycott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP) — President Carter, retaliating Friday night for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said the Kremlin's move threatens the 1980 summer Olympics in Moscow.

But Carter refused to call for a boycott of the Games, an option that has been widely discussed recently.

However, he threatened a boycott, saying, "continued aggressive actions will endanger both the participation of athletes and the travel to Moscow by spectators who would normally wish to attend the Olympic Games."

Carter said the United States would prefer not to see American athletes withdraw from the Games.

There was no immediate reaction from Olympic Officials but the question of a boycott was discussed earlier this week at an emergency meeting of NATO.

"I have always felt that at times administrators, and even the IOC, forget that athletes come first, and in no way should be prevented from competing... by political, racial or religious discrimination," said Lord Killginn, president of the International Olympic Committee.

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said "it is not for governments to meddle in matters of this kind. Sports should be above politics."

And John Thomas, former U.S. high jumper, added: "Athletics and politics don't mix. They never have, and they never will."

Politics have plagued the Games before, leading some nations to withdraw their teams and others to protest. The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland refused to participate in the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, in protest at the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

The 1976 games in Montreal became a political battleground before they opened. Some 30 African and Asian nations pulled

out after demanding unsuccessfully that new Zealand be banned from the competition because it had sent a rugby team to tour South Africa.

Canada's Premier Pierre Trudeau, meanwhile, ruled Taiwan could not march in the opening parade or carry its national colors because Canada recognized the People's Republic of China as the true representative of the Chinese people.

In most European nations, the government

has no direct say over Olympic participation.

Jimmy Carnes, U.S. track and field coach, said if a boycott is a possibility "maybe they should start working to have the Games someplace else. I would definitely call for the president not to let this stop the Olympics."

Al Oerter, a four-time Olympic discus champion who is trying for a fifth gold medal, said, "there are many things that could be done and should be done by the Administration, so that a boycott seems to have no value at all."

Al Oerter, a four-time Olympic discus champion who is trying for a fifth gold medal, said, "there are many things that could be done and should be done by the Administration, so that a boycott seems to have no value at all."

Kings atop division

Kansas City survives Spurs

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP) — In times past, George Gervin and the San Antonio Spurs have just mauled the Kansas City Kings. Friday night, Gervin manhandled them, but still the Kings managed to survive.

The high-scoring Gervin put in 36 points, but it was not enough for the Spurs to continue their unenviable domination of the Kings.

"They own the rights to us, there's no question about that," said Kansas City coach Cotton Fitzsimmons after a 115-106 victory over the Spurs. The meeting was the 14th between the teams and only the third time that the Kings have won.

In other NBA games, the Washington Bullets defeated the Golden State Warriors 117-105. The Seattle SuperSonics routed the Detroit Pistons 123-105. The New Jersey Nets stopped the Houston Rockets 104-101. The Chicago Bulls trimmed the San Diego Clippers 121-118, and the Portland Trailblazers whipped the Utah Jazz 115-97.

Phil Ford and Otis Birdsong combined for 40 points to lead the Kansas City victory. The triumph moved the Kings into first place in the Midwest Division, one-half game in front of the Milwaukee Bucks.

Elvin Hayes scored eight of Washington's last 12 points in the final period to lead the Bullets over Golden State. Hayes, with 19 points for the game, was one of six Bullets in double figures, just behind Bobby Dan-dridge, who led with 20.

Five other Sonics hit double figures as Seattle routed Detroit.

The loss was Detroit's third in a row and seventh straight on the road. The Sonics are percentage points in front of the Los Angeles Lakers in the Pacific Division.

Calvin Natt scored 27 points, including two free throws with eight seconds remaining, to clinch New Jersey's victory over Houston. Houston, which has now lost nine of its last 11 games, enjoyed 39-point performance by Moses Malone. The Nets won for the fourth time in their last five games.

Ollie Johnson came off the bench to score 13 points in the fourth quarter as Chicago celebrated the return of center Artis Gilmore.

Lions tour seems likely

LONDON, Jan. 5 (R) — A decision to send a British Lions team to South Africa later this year became even more likely Friday when the English Rugby Union (ERU) decided here to back the controversial tour.

The three other British Isles unions, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, are expected to confirm their support for the tour, scheduled to start in May, when the committee of the four home Unions meet to make a final decision due Saturday.

Extensive repercussions can be expected if the tour is approved, with this year's Moscow Olympics possibly affected.

Only last month, African nations decided to press for Britain's exclusion from the Games if the Lions toured South Africa.

Bob Weighill, secretary of the ERU, said in a statement Friday: "the Rugby Football Union Committee at a meeting in London today decided to support the British Isles rugby union tour to South Africa in 1980."

This decision was taken after full debate and careful consideration of all implications, including the reading of a letter from Mr. Hector Monro (the British sports minister) once again stated the government's view.

The British government view he referred to is that the tour — should not take place. The decision was immediately attacked by several British sports officials, including British Olympic Association Chairman Sir Denis Follows. He said: "Every effort will now be made to hinder and aggravate our participation in the Moscow Olympics."

He did not think African nations would successfully get Britain barred from the games. "The British Olympic Committee have adhered to the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement banning sporting contacts with South Africa," he said.

Dickie Jeeps, chairman of the British Sports Council, which is sending a fact-finding mission to South Africa later this month, said he expected the decision but it did not mean the four home unions will automatically sanction the tour.

The Liberal Guardian newspaper warned Saturday that "major political and sporting rows seem inevitable because of the rugby unions' refusal to call off the planned tour."

Fellows said the rugby unions' support for the tour "is the death knell for the Commonwealth Games."

The black countries carry great voting strength in the Commonwealth and I have little doubt that the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa will work for Britain's expulsion from the Olympics, though I do not think this will succeed.

"Nevertheless, it's worrying for our competitors and I hope the rugby union officials can live with their consciences in this matter and aware of the damage they are doing to other sports."

Rugby is not an Olympic sport and the tour would thus not break any Olympic rules. But Follows stressed he expected "aggressiveness and unpleasantness" towards Britain.

Italy, Brazil still undecided over soccer champions' cup

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay, Jan. 5 (R) — Italy and Brazil are apparently still undecided on whether they would take part in the Gold Cup for world soccer champions due to be staged in Uruguay late this year to mark the 50th anniversary of the first World Cup.

At a meeting of the six-nation organizing committee here Friday night Italy objected to a decision adopted by the other five which would have the tournament divided into two groups with the winner of one playing the runnerup of the other in the finals.

Italian delegate Artemio Franchi said this would allow a non-winner of a group to win the Cup and would also extend the tournament for three or four days more than was absolutely necessary.

The two group system was approved by Argentina, Brazil, the Netherlands, Uruguay and West Germany.

The Italian objection forced the organizers to postpone the draw for the cup until after receiving a definite reply from Italy, expected towards the end of January, the organizers said.

International Football Association President Joao Havelange of Brazil said here earlier this week that Brazil would definitely take part in the tournament.

But the newly-elected president of the Brazilian Football Confederation, Guille Coutinho, told the local daily *La Manana* by telephone that a definite decision would only be taken after he assumes office later this month.

The Netherlands, twice World Cup runner up but never winner, was invited to take part in the Gold Cup after England, 1966 champion, declined an invitation.

Uruguay, who staged and won the first World Cup in 1930, won it again in 1950. Brazil won it three times and West Germany and Italy twice each. Argentina and England won it once each.

Ackermann will retire after Olympic Games

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 5 (R) — East German Olympic high jump champion Rosemarie Ackermann says she would retire after competing in the Moscow Olympic Games in the summer.

In an interview with the East German daily *Die Morgen*, Miss Ackermann, 27, said the Moscow Games would mark the end of her active career. But she gave no reason for the decision.

After gaining the women's high jump gold at the Montreal Games in 1976 Miss Ackermann became the first woman to clear two meters in August 1977.

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A DANGEROUS PHASE

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan ushers in a phase of dangerous unrest in the area extending from Central Asia to the Middle East. The reactions to the invasion were immediate. The United States started with delaying its consideration of the SALT-II agreement, and embarked on a series of intensive consultations with its allies over what should be done. It is also considering establishing military bases in some parts of the area as a barrage against the encroaching tide. The Western European governments have shown extreme agitation against this unprecedented Soviet act, against a country which was still officially neutral. The Chinese have mobilized on both the Soviet and Afghan borders, with the Soviet move bound to push them into ever closer cooperation with the West. The Muslim states of the area have declared their resolve, based on religious as well as military and political considerations, not to allow the Soviet action to pass unchallenged. And, finally, the international money market, especially the gold market, has shown by its feverish activity the fear gripping so many now of a wider conflict.

Are we then on the threshold of a world war? The answer is: Probably not. The balance of terror still holds; with both sides realizing that there will be no real victor in a nuclear conflict, so that the ultimate weapons will only be used in the event of a direct nuclear threat to the population of either of the superpowers. No one, or so we must assume, will risk New York or Moscow over Kabul. But this does not mean that a long and complicated confrontation will not take place, in which wars will be waged by proxy, with the superpowers using them to settle older scores. The superpowers themselves will not themselves be involved, except indirectly, and through military posturing. In fact there are even views that the Soviet Union's crime will bring its own punishment: a long unwinnable war against a population versed as no other in irregular warfare, in a country especially suited topographically for it. All the West need do, accordingly, is stand back and watch the Soviets flounder in the mire.

What, in all this, of the Arab world? As expected, and in contrast with the well defined stands of the adjacent Islamic countries, the United States, Western Europe and China, there is a veritable mosaic of Arab reactions, corresponding to the mosaic which is now Arab politics. These ranged from strong and immediate denunciations and calls for counteraction, to silent apprehension, to lukewarm "protest" and even, in some extreme cases, to support. On this issue as on others, and despite the proximity of the danger and the ties of history and religion with Afghanistan, all was as expected so far as the need for a united Arab stand was concerned.

The international situation, however, makes no allowances for such confusion. The vacuum it tends to produce constitutes an invitation to others to cash in. And here the Israelis have not been tardy - they have already offered bases and facilities to the United States, and have expressed enthusiasm to perform more direct services if and when the Western alliance requires.

Rebuilding American Intelligence

By Ray S. Cline

WASHINGTON —

The Iranian crisis illuminates tragically the low state to which the United States central intelligence system has been reduced. In the last five years, savage news media and congressional criticism as well as Carter-Mondale punitive restrictions on the Central Intelligence Agency have disastrously weakened the U.S. capability for conducting clandestine intelligence operations abroad.

While violence, anarchy, war and anti-Americanism have been spreading, the U.S. government has retired or dismissed nearly all of the experienced intelligence officers tempered in the conflicts of the 1950s and '60s. It has dampened CIA morale, chilled energetic efforts to collect hard-to-get information, and cut Americans off from many valuable foreign intelligence sources. This incredible conduct has amounted to unilateral disarmament.

Now in the Iran confrontation, Washington has few options between surrender and sending in the Marines. There is no quick fix. The U.S. must begin to get its intelligence house in order before the next crisis and the one after that strike. It must rebuild what it has nearly destroyed. Four measures would help.

First, the name "CIA" has to go. The semi-fictional "CIA" of world headlines is an international whipping boy on which the KGB and every dictator blame their difficulties. Regrettably, the name is a liability abroad.

Second, Washington must raise to new levels of excellence the analytical and information-processing elements of the several intelligence agencies in the CIA and the State Department and the Defense Department. They should be gathered under one budgetary and administrative roof and designated the United States Intelligence Community (USIC). The community would be an association of agencies in different government departments responsible for the quality and relevance of their work to a single managerial chief, the director of National Intelligence.

The director ought to be selected for a term of five years on the basis of character and intellect plus bona fide experience in both research scholarship and high-level policy management of intelligence operations. The community's aim should be totally objective, depoliticized intelligence reporting. The USIC would be responsible for assigning tasks to intelligence collectors as well as for coordinating intelligence reporting, but it would be decentralized into competing centers of research and intelligence estimates. Nothing illegal or operational would ever be done by the analytical intelligence service.

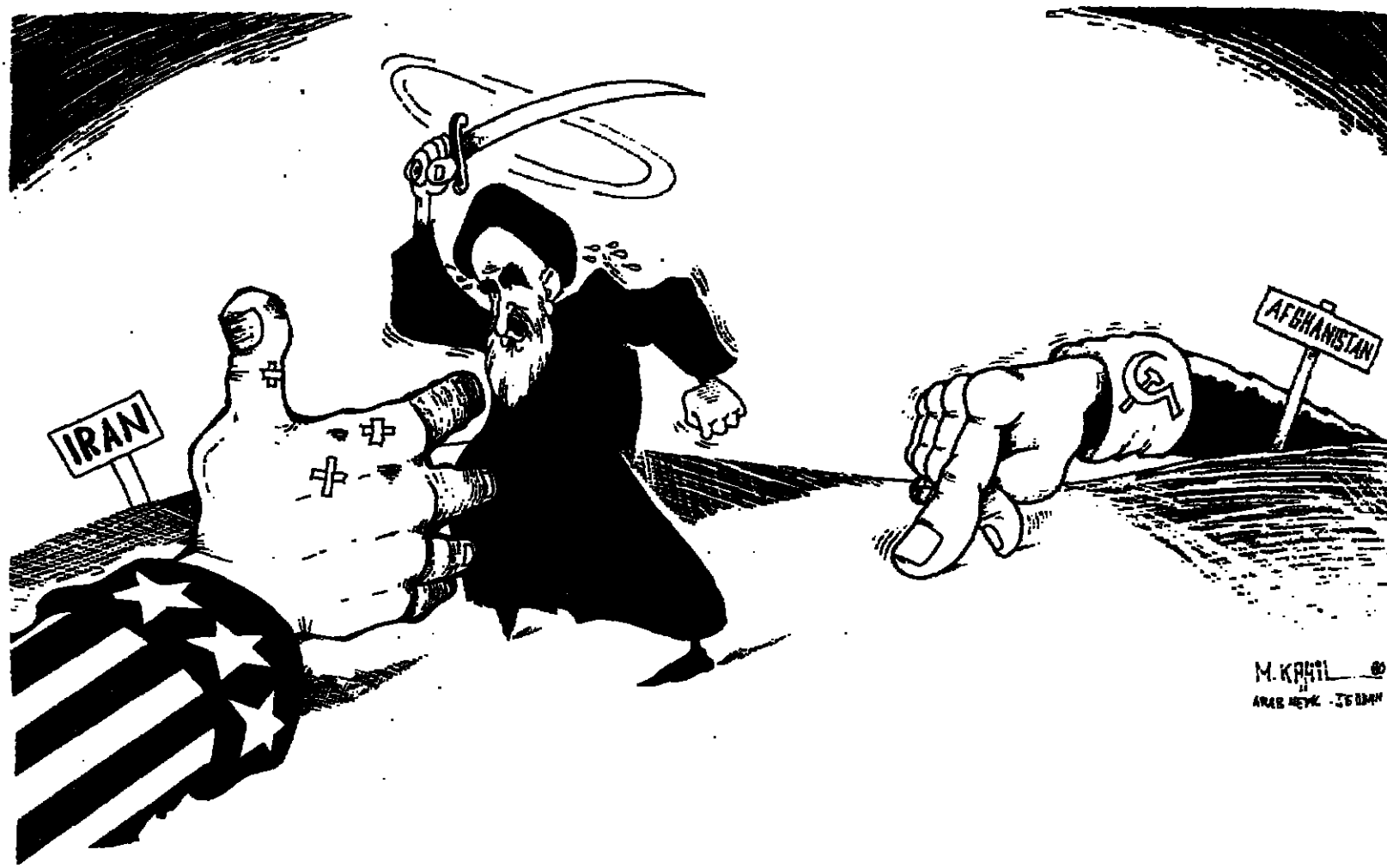
Third, the intelligence collection agencies, which often must break foreign laws to get crucially needed information, should be set up as independent commands in the State and Defense Departments or in other cabinet departments that have overseas responsibility such as the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture Departments. Clandestine agent operations overseas, signal interception, and overhead and underwater technical reconnaissance should be carried out by strictly professional staffs who respond directly to requirements from the USIC. Their overseas personnel must have solid diplomatic cover.

Fourth, the major effort would be to create a new clandestine operations command responsible for establishing secret contacts abroad. The chief should be an experienced CIA officer whose identity must remain hidden except from congressional intelligence committees. He and his staff would be assigned authentic State, Defense or other official cover - not the transparent "reserve officer" status that in the past has exposed many CIA employees abroad with the pitiful results we see in Iran.

The main clandestine information collection target ought to be early evidence of violent changes or fundamental shifts in political power in consequential countries. In menacing situations, the U.S. should use its undercover assets in covert actions to help friendly individuals and groups abroad with the hope that they might prevent seizures of political power by hostile or anarchic forces. Covert operations have bolstered American policy in the past; after skillful rebuilding of overseas nets, they would be capable of doing so in the future.

Advance notification of covert-action plans should be restricted to the Senate and House intelligence committees, where tight security controls exist. The foolish law now requiring advance notification of 150 congressmen in eight committees, almost guaranteeing leaks, should be repealed.

Then the president in consultation with a small group of responsible congressmen could use the potential capacities for meeting Soviet, Cuban and other underground warriors on equal terms rather than letting Americans abroad be sitting ducks as they were in Tehran (NYT)



Workers' control that Moscow detests

By Mark Frankland

ZAGREB —

The Russians dislike it intensely. The Chinese used to but are now curious about how it works. Visitors from the West have been known to wonder if it might not be a miraculous Balkan cure for low output.

It is not surprising that the Yugoslav system of workers' self-management should provoke such extremes of interest and alarm for it is, quite simply, the most original, both politically and economically, in postwar Europe. Established in outline 30 years ago, and frequently remodeled, it is only now coming close to the vision of Edvard Kardelj, the philosopher of Tito's revolution, who died early last year.

The system is based on the Socialist idea that the working man should be able to control the whole product of his labor: not just his wages, but also that part which must go to economic and social investment and the conduct of government. It is also based, one should add, on the still unproven assumption that the average man wishes to exert such control.

The system has become very complicated. A manager of the textile factory in the Slovenian republic, embarking on an explanation, had the preoccupied look of some one working out a long equation in his head.

Everything begins with Basic Organizations of Associated Labor. These represent logical divisions within an enterprise. His factory, employing 1,200 workers, was divided into four Basic Organizations; the larger two concerned with production, the smaller two looking after sales and social welfare.

The factory's plan and agreements on how income is to be split between wages and reinvestment are negotiated among the Basic Organizations. These agreements are of particular interest to the workers because they determine work norms, differentials and wages.

They are complicated documents, so in this factory smaller groups of about 30 persons are formed among those who share similar work interests. They elect a head who is briefed on the agreement and he in turn briefs his members. A one-page summary of the agreement is also given to all workers.

Comments can be sent back to the drafters. The agreement is then submitted to the elected Workers' Council of each Basic Organization, where it again may be altered, and finally put to a referendum.

But this is only the obvious part of self-management. A great fuss is now being made about the need for the workers, considered the only creators of real wealth, to control the banking system and indeed all other organizations, including those of government, which use but do not create

wealth. Banks are being reorganized to make them more controllable by the Basic Organizations.

Basic Organizations also elect delegates to government assemblies and to so-called self-managing communities of interest. These run services like health and education. They are not governmental, but bring together the providers of the services (doctors, teachers) with the people who use them.

The whole system is laboriously derived from Marxist theory. Kardelj was schooled in Moscow in the 1930s and taught there for a time in a university for European national minorities. But Kardelj used his Marxist concepts to construct a system deeply shocking to his old Soviet mentors.

In spirit, at least, there are similarities to the Chinese Cultural Revolution: the belief that government is best when done by the people themselves; the deep suspicion of bureaucrats and experts who, as a senior Yugoslav declared recently, "derive their social and economic power from the part of income which is alienated from those who create it."

But, unlike Mao's China, Yugoslavia is kept in touch with reality by the Basic Organizations' need to respect the laws of the market. A factory that fools around and loses money will close down.

I visited an enterprise outside Zagreb that had just acquired a bankrupt factory. The workers there had complained they were getting less than those in their new mother enterprise. But that was right, I was told. After all, we saved them, didn't we? Of course the system works imperfectly, at times almost not at all.

There are strikes. Workers often have neither time nor skill to control their factories in a meaningful way. The expert who drafts the plan largely decides the plan. The worker who sits on the board of a bank is most likely to be a factory's financial director.

So how real is it? "I say it is a veto system," scientist said, "though the politicians don't like put that way." A girl just out of university thought that "the democratic machinery is there for people to use if they want to."

Neither mentioned the biggest question-mark: the Communist Party and its "leading role." M van Dijas, once Tito's friend and colleague now his critic, tells visitors to his Belgrade flat that monolithic party makes self-management a lie.

Young Communists I talked to would disagree. Neither they nor the great Kardelj can expect to the satisfaction of non-Marxist the contradiction between democracy and the privileged role of party. But they say they are now trying to make party fit into self-management rather than run an order-giver above it. They believe that tremendous and painful changes are in store, especially the party old guard.

Kardelj would want it that way. His memoirs, Ljubljana, capital of his native Slovenia, is shadowed by two elegant new skyscrapers: headquarters of the Ljubljana Bank, assets \$ billion, and the electronics enterprise Iskra, a managing multinational.

Are such giants really controllable by their workers? The Yugoslavs at least are going to have a (OFNS).

Keeping up year of hunger

By Geoffrey Lean

LONDON —

Last year's world harvest has been the worst since 1974; in many areas war has made things even grimmer.

East Timor, half an island 500 miles off northern Australia, has been caught in a catastrophe one relief official describes as "potentially as serious as Cambodia's." In four years of war, mainly against occupying Indonesian troops, agriculture almost stopped. By some estimates, 100,000 out of a total population of 650,000 have already died through fighting and famine.

Other countries suffering from hunger caused by war or its aftermath include, pre-eminently, Cambodia and, to a lesser degree, Vietnam and Laos. Still others are Afghanistan, Chad, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Somalia, Uganda and Zaire.

Drought has added to the troubles of Rhodesia, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana.

already hit by the conflict of Southern Africa. Bangladesh and Nepal have suffered severe crop failure. Drought is now beginning in Pakistan and the U.S. of India. In the Middle East, Jordan, too, has hit by drought and is now receiving large amount food aid.

All in all, the world has not produced enough food since 1979, and it will have to consume stocks held over from better years.

If there is another bad harvest in 1980 the story may well not be able to stand the pressure, causing another major food crisis like that of 1972-74 which at least two million people are thought have died in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, the African Sahel and three states of India.

Even in good years at least a quarter of human lives beneath the breadline because they are too poor to buy the food that is produced. According to UNICEF, 7,500,000 children die every year from malnutrition or diseases malnutrition aggravates (OFNS)

saudi press review

In a lead story *Al-Jazirah* Saturday quoted Petromin Governor as saying that the Kingdom will set up the largest lubricants refinery in the world to achieve self-sufficiency in the country. *Al-Riyadh* led with a report that said agricultural projects worth \$1.5 billion were under implementation in different regions of the country. *Al-Madina* and *Okaz* played as their lead story the U.N. Security Council's projected extraordinary meeting to debate the Afghanistan crisis as a result of Soviet Union's direct military intervention in that country.

The prominent stories that occupied the front pages of the newspapers included a report of student unrest in Egypt where a large police force was called in to put down disturbances at Cairo University. Saudi Arabia's participation in the meetings of the Afro-Arab Cooperation Committee, scheduled to be held in Tripoli next week, and the Kingdom's call for a U.N. meeting on Afghanistan were also highlighted on the front pages.

Al-Madina frontpaged the London-based *Al-Hawadeth* magazine's report that the Soviets were expanding their air and naval bases in the island of Socotra off South Yemen, while *Al-Riyadh* had on its front pages that the Libyan army chief of staff held a meeting with the Palestinians in the Libyan army in an apparent attempt to remove them from Libyan-Palestinian differences.

Newspapers further condemned the Soviet military action in Afghanistan and urged Islamic states to extend unstinted moral, material and military support to Afghan Muslim revolutionaries to enable them to crush the invaders and obliterate their destructive ideologies. In an editorial, *Al-Jazirah* said the Soviet Union might now throw all its weight behind its attempt to swallow Afghanistan, and added that both Communism and Zionism were hostile movements working to dominate the ideologies and religions of mankind.

While the Soviets are apparently not in a mood to sit down and

discuss the situation, the paper held the view that mutual understanding at the diplomatic level coupled with positive and effective measures would make them understand the language of negotiation and cause them to stage an unconditional withdrawal from Afghanistan.

While the Soviets are apparently not in a mood to sit down and discuss the situation, the paper held the view that mutual understanding at the diplomatic level coupled with positive and effective measures would make them understand the language of negotiation and cause them to stage an unconditional withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Highlighting the international reaction to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, *Al-Madina* said the most significant reaction came from the Islamic world. It referred to Saudi Arabia's clear stance announced during the latest meeting of the Council of Ministers and also to Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's meeting with the ambassadors of Arab and

Islamic states accredited to the Kingdom. This meeting was held to study the Afghanistan situation and to convey Saudi Arabia's views to other states in order to adopt a unified stance on the Soviet military action in Afghanistan.

The paper vehemently denounced the colonialist policy of both the Western and the Eastern blocs against the Islamic states and said it was highly regrettable that some countries kept quiet over the Afghanistan situation - a matter that exposed their leaning toward the Communist bloc.

Writing on the same subject, *Al-Bilad* highlighted the Kingdom's concern for Afghanistan and said that it was the keen desire of Saudi Arabia that the Islamic states adopt a coordinated stand and remain unanimous in their views on all the events and issues. What happened in Afghanistan poses a big danger to the Islamic world, said the paper, adding that the Kingdom aimed at dispelling this danger.

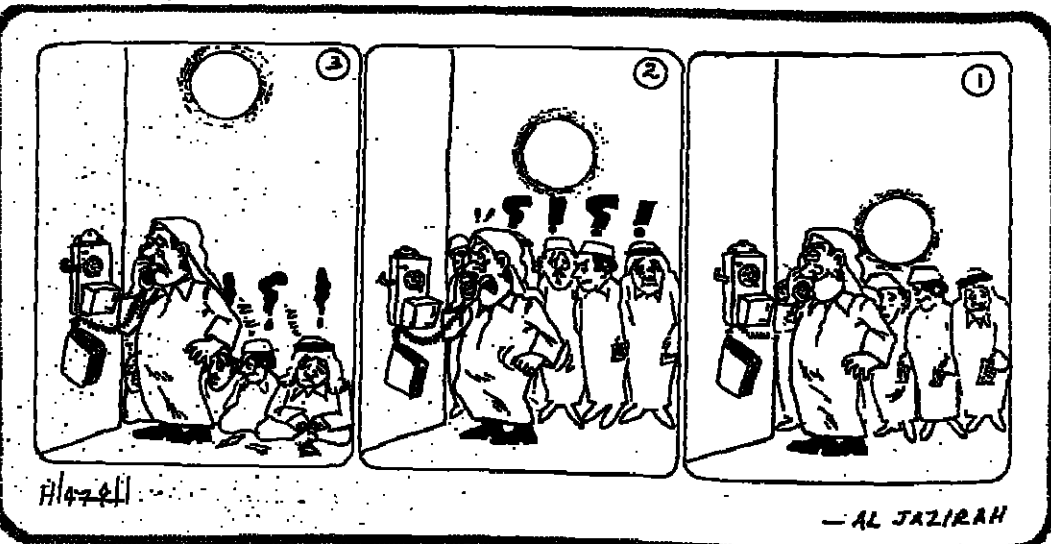
It called upon the world com-

munity, including the Islamic world, to act in accordance with the U.N. Charter which rejects any intervention by a state in the domestic affairs of another. The paper hoped, however, that Saudi Arabia's efforts would lead to the adoption of such steps that will help the Afghans safeguard their national independence.

Al-Nadwa said in an editorial that some Western circles have now realized the importance of Pakistan which has apparently become a cornerstone in their planning in the wake of the Soviet expansionist policy.

It referred to several offers of assistance to Pakistan which, it said, were not forthcoming earlier despite Pakistan's requests.

The paper voiced its opposition to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and supported any Islamic action taken to counter the Communist onslaught. It also endorsed Pakistan's call to discuss the Afghanistan situation and the dangers that it posed to the Islamic nation.



هكذا من الامم

Land of the New-Model Revolution

By ADEL BISHTAWI recently in Kabul

Kabul airport's two large signs painted in stark red welcome the visitor to the "Land of the New-Model Revolution" in both English and Russian, but since the signs were hung 18 months ago Afghanistan has witnessed three bloody coups with each new leader proclaiming his predecessor a fascist and a murderer.

The most recent of these coups (Dec. 27) involved about 15,000 Soviet troops airlifted three days before attacking the People's House, the broadcasting station and other vital points in the capital. President Hafizullah Amin was captured and later executed along with several members of his family.

The new self-proclaimed president, Babrak Karmal, was brought into the country just before the coup. He is known as head of Parcham (Flag) Party which was abolished during the rule of the two former Presidents, Noor Muhammad Taraki and Amin.

There are no reports of the number of people killed during the recent coup but it is believed to be substantial since Amin kept very close links with the army officers. He was in charge of recruiting the military in the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which, along-side Parcham, staged the successful coup against former President Muhammad Daoud in April 1978.

That coup was a bloodbath, unlike the one staged by Daoud against the last Afghan king, Zahir Shah, in 1973. An estimated 3,000 people were killed in the Marxist coup of 1978 including 32 of Daoud's family. Purges of the followers of the old regime continued and spread later to the members of Parcham. Babrak himself was in, late 1978, sent out of the country as ambassador to Czechoslovakia before going underground when Amin toppled Taraki last September, just three days after Taraki's return from a

triumphant visit to Moscow on his way back from Havana where he attended the non-aligned conference.

Amin was the Prime Minister under Taraki, but on September 14 a shoot-out erupted at the People's House, once known as the Royal Palace, and Taraki was killed.

One of the stories told about the incident claims that Taraki invited Amin to the People's House to settle a dispute concerning the sacking by Amin of three army officers from the Cabinet loyal to the President. When Amin arrived with a few bodyguards, they were met with bullets.

Amin left the People's House and returned the same night with a force of loyal followers and in the battle that followed Taraki was killed, or captured and executed later, while the three officers and dissidents from the ruling party took refuge in the Soviet Embassy and were shipped later to one of the Eastern Europe countries thought to be Bulgaria or Czechoslovakia. The same three officers flew back to Kabul after the last coup and have been appointed ministers in Karmal's cabinet.

According to this story the former Soviet Ambassador, Alexander Busanov played a questionable role in the incident by personally asking Amin to come to the People's House for talks with Taraki. He was recalled to Moscow and replaced by the new Ambassador, Tabev Fikrat Ahmadjanovich.

The shoot-out itself was ironic in many ways, because Amin was the only senior party member outside prison at a time when other leaders were about to be executed by President Daoud, and it was his swift action in ordering factions of the army against Daoud that saved the other party leaders including Taraki and Karmal.

There are several other interpretations of what happened on the night of September 14, and party and government officials avoid answering questions on this point. Amin, himself, said that he had met Taraki a day before but not on the same day and that shots were fired at him at Taraki's residence but killed instead Major Sayed Daoud Faron, acting president of the office of the Revolutionary Council, and one of those involved in staging the coup.

Another story told by sources close to both Western and Eastern circles in Kabul maintains that Taraki met alone with top Soviet leaders when he stopped over in Moscow. These sources believe that Amin's future was discussed at this meeting, and both sides agreed that he should be eliminated.

It is not clear at this stage how both sides agreed to carry out the plan, but the sources



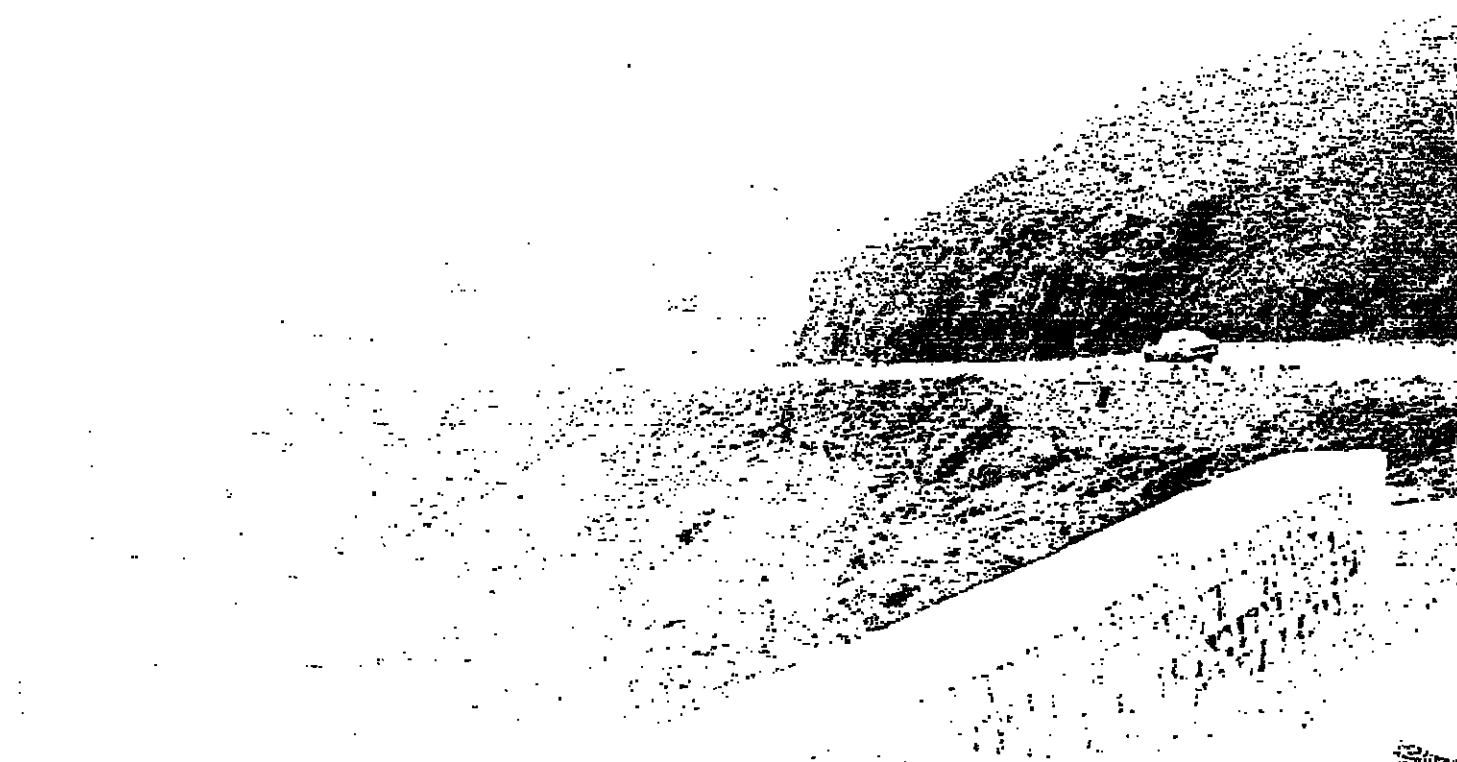
The center of Kabul on a cold, clear winter day



At a bus station in Kabul



Over the far hills is Pakistan



The Khyber Pass

indicated that Major Faron, and aide to Taraki, who kept Amin informed of what went on at the Presidential Palace, sent word to Amin of the forthcoming plan, and Amin stormed the Palace with his followers. Taraki was either killed or executed soon afterwards. During the shooting, Faron was killed by Taraki's men when his role was uncovered.

Amin dismissed the recalling of the Soviet ambassador, Busanov, as a normal procedure since Busanov had been in Kabul for seven years, but sources confirmed the important role played by Busanov during the last few days of Taraki. One or two days after the shoot-out, several tanks were seen surrounding the Soviet Embassy, probably to thwart Amin's demand to hand over the three military officers and some dissident Party members who had taken refuge there.

The sources point out that Amin was a constant threat to Taraki. He had close links with the army and was involved in the recruiting of officers to the Party before the Revolution. His popular base was extremely limited. Taraki, on the other hand, had a relatively wider base at the party level, and from a fairly powerful tribe in the country.

After Taraki's death, the Soviets had no alternative but to cooperate with Amin, and the latter, realizing that no single person can rule for long, tried to widen the influence of the Party as a whole to avoid falling in the trap of the personality cult with which Taraki had been accused.

Amin's complete takeover last September seems to have achieved better stability for the country, and the Soviets, having decided to come to terms with the new ruler, accepted Amin.

Amin showed more caution than his predecessor in dealing with several issues including Islam. "We view Islam with reverence," he told a visiting journalist. "But religion should not be used for political designs".

Still Amin conducted his affairs in a different way. When starting a speech he used the phrase, "In the name of Allah, the beneficent the merciful". He toned down his ideas of social reforms to appease the Mullahs.

At the Government level, Amin tried to build the party, arranging courses for members, distributing membership cards to an estimated 50,000 people.

Afghans were not encouraged to think and the loudspeakers in the main square of Kabul broadcast lectures, the events of the party and Government, songs in Pashto, Farsi and Urdu, and occasionally parts of Beethoven's Seventh.

Amin lashed at the imperialists, Zionists and counter-revolutionaries exploiting illiterate Afghans.

"The enemies of our revolution never tell our people that our regime is a proletarian one believing in scientific socialism. They tell them that anyone reciting the Kalima would get his tongue chopped off, or those who worship Gold will be executed, and that mosques are being demolished," he said. Just before his death, still, mosques in Kabul have not been demolished, nor have worshippers barred from praying, but the proposed constitution promises otherwise. Local newspapers carry party slogans. A favored one says, "The (proposed) constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan lays the foundation for a full-fledged dictatorship of the proletariat."

Considering the high rate of illiteracy in Afghanistan, as well as the entrenched beliefs of the population, the task of Amin was colossal.

Karmal's task is almost impossible. To build the necessary support, Amin appealed to his countrymen. Popular committees were hurriedly formed, the latest of which were the Afghan youth Organization, and the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution. Teachers, students, peasants and Government employees were recruited to form unions.

When I met Amin at his residence he did not try to play down the significance of the dangers he faced both internally and externally. Some of the internal difficulties stemmed from the very nature of the tribal system in Afghanistan where tribesmen have more loyalty to their chief than to any government in Kabul, let alone a Communist government considered to be anti-Islam.

The change brought about military activities along the borders with Iran and Pakistan, and Amin himself forced to beef up his army both politically and militarily in the shortest period possible. The Soviets played a decisive role in the Amin government and in organizing his removal and execution.



Buying warmer shoes and sweaters for the Afghan winter in Kabul

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British minister meets Kuwaiti ruler on energy

KUWAIT, Jan. 5 (AP) — British Energy Minister David Howell conferred Saturday with Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and oil and Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al-Atiqi.

Howell arrived here Friday on the first leg of a tour of Arab oil producing states which will also take him to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. The British minister told reporters at the airport that his country would raise the price of its north sea oil to \$31 a barrel within the coming few days, following the raising of OPEC oil prices.

He said he would discuss with officials in the Arab oil producing states key oil issues. "We could also convey to officials in the four countries the British government's interest in holding dual oil deals with them, Howell said. Howell said he was not going to negotiate

new crude oil deals with Kuwait "because this is not my responsibility." When asked about Britain's reaction to the recent oil price hikes by OPEC member states, Howell said that this has been beneficial to us as an oil producer but not as an oil consumer. "Nevertheless, the minister said, Britain is keen on having stable oil prices. He said Britain expected to become self-sufficient in oil this year and that its proven oil reserves would ensure this self-sufficiency for 15 years, perhaps longer if oil exploration continued.

Howell denied his country was endeavoring to join OPEC in view of its increasing oil production. "We are an industrial country a former importer of oil with no surplus to export which is a prerequisite for OPEC membership," he said.

Hopes to end steel strike in U.K. dashed

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP) — The two sides in the three-day-old strike against British Steel Corp. over demands for a 16 per cent pay raise failed to meet Friday as hopes for an early solution faded. This is the first nationwide steel strike in Britain since 1926.

There was a glimmer of hope Thursday when union leader Bill Sims suggested productivity bonus money be put on the table now and BSC chairman Sir Charles Villiers welcomed the plan, but there was no direct contact between the two sides Friday and no plans were announced for negotiations.

State-owned BSC has said it is broke, its debts are piling up at the rate of \$2.2 million a day and it can only afford a 6 per cent wage increase.

The 102,000 strikers of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Blast Furnacemen's union want 16 per cent more than their weekly basic salary of \$168.75.

The strikers have set up picket lines at steel plants throughout the country, shutting down production. They have the support of coal miners, railwaymen and other unions in stopping importation of steel, and have appealed to transport unions overseas to block steel exports to Britain.

BSC supplies 54 per cent of the steel used in British industry. Its biggest customer is the financially ailing car giant British Leyland, which faces plant closures within weeks if the strike continues.

Britain's top labor official, Len Murray, General secretary of the trades union congress reportedly intervened Friday night by meeting with BSC officials in London to urge the resumption of negotiations.

Sir Richard Marsh, former Labor cabinet minister and now chairman of the British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, urged a quick settlement, and said, "it cannot make any kind of sense to risk the jobs of some four million trade unionists employed in British steel-using industries."



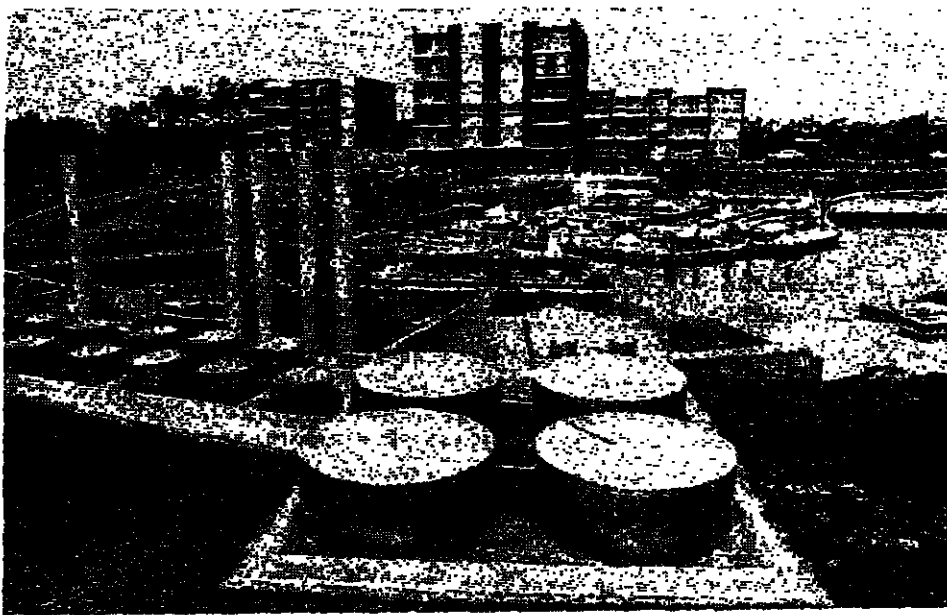
TIGHT POLICY: U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker announced at the National Press Club in Washington that the board is determined to pursue its tight monetary policy which has already pushed up interest rates to record levels.

Mexico hits at U.S. criticism

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5 (AP) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, reacting to U.S. criticism of his country's latest oil price hike, said Friday that Mexico would not be told what to do with its oil.

The U.S. State Department called the price hike "unjustified" and the Mexican press gave front-page play to American displeasure over the increase.

"Nobody is going to tell us what to do with that which is ours just as we don't tell others what to do with that which is theirs. That's the golden rule," Lopez Portillo told leaders of an oil workers' union at the national palace.



REFINERY: A close inspection of this oil refinery in Tuctonia, Dorset, England reveals that it and the tankers are all part of a miniature town designed to make spectators feel like giants. It is truly the smallest refinery in the world.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	—
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.60	7.58
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	198.00	197.35
Swiss F (100)	213.00	217.00	215.00
French F (100)	84.00	84.50	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.50	42.25
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	103.75	103.65
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.25	86.85
Egyptian Pound	—	4.54	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.45	12.45
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.46	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	89.60	89.60
Omani Riyal (100)	—	89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.95	—
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	42.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.18
Gold kg.	—	668,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	8,100.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	122.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	178.00	178.75	178.75
Spanish Peso	—	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	47.50
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

Inflation seen as major factor in '80 world economic development

LONDON, Jan. 5 — In 1980 the great recession may not be so great after all. Instead of being deep and long, it may well turn out to be shallow and short.

This conclusion is based on the reluctance (and in some cases the inability) of governments to squeeze inflation out of the system, particularly at a time of very low growth. Instead, they are financing the rate of inflation. The level of demand seems to be remarkably resilient anyway. The recession is, for these two reasons likely to be a fairly short-lived affair.

The story starts in the United States. The grappling with inflation which we took to be the purpose of the Volcker measures last October, was no switch to monetarism, but amounted instead to a mere tactical change.

We allowed ourselves to believe that this was indeed the case. Thus, in November most people thought that the dollar had bottomed, that gold had been hit on the head by the huge rise in interest rates and that the major recession would complete the process of disinflation.

However, the Fed appears to have backed away from a tight policy. Credit is becoming easier. Interest rates are receding. Instead of recovering, the dollar is at a new low and gold has hit the roof.

The fight against inflation has been smothered by new priorities: Iran, the need to increase defense expenditures and the overriding necessities of a presidential election. Disinflation is now well down the ladder.

This is now a worldwide problem. The average world inflation rate in 1980 is going to be in double figures. Of course, oil has contributed a great deal to this situation. But it need not necessarily have worked out like this: The increase in oil price could have been accommodated. It isn't as though the oil producers had suddenly increased the real price of oil beyond all reasonable bounds: They have merely kept in line with other real prices. When these movements occurred, the consuming nations should have made room for the transfer of real wealth. Instead, they printed the necessary money and excused this by claiming that the oil producers were a greedy, grabbing lot who shouldn't have put up the price of oil of the first place.

The fact that the real price of oil was only recovering to what it should have been and that the West invariably charges the very top price for its technology, did not in any way mitigate the anger and frustration.

The failure of countries to commit themselves to the fight against inflation is politics. President Carter is certainly not going to run

on a platform of disinflation. His opponents on the Republican side, although they will doubtless pay lip service to the necessity of cutting vast in Washington, will fall far short in their policy statements of putting real teeth into a program of disinflation.

Japan is in need of firm policies, but has a relatively weak government so that the initiative in the fight against inflation is probably going to be left to the Bank of Japan. We all know the limitations of a one armed policy in the context of relative fiscal ease.

Even Mrs. Thatcher may not have it all her own way. Her problem is the same as that of other governments: People may approve the policy in theory, but they shrink from it in practice. Monetarism in the context of difficult economic conditions in the U.K. leaves a hollow feeling, as chunks of British industry slide into oblivion. One major consolation is that Thatcher's praiseworthy and determined efforts to bring public expenditure back under control may be relatively successful. But this is unlikely in fact to bring inflation under control.

Even taking an optimistic view, 12 months from now it is quite likely to be running at around 12 to 14 per cent. Of course, this will represent some degree of success.

Supplied by:
Saudi Research & Investment Ltd.
Mushafa Building, Medina Road
Jeddah, P.O. Box 6474,
T.E. 23906

Two feared dead in ship collision

BREMEN, West Germany, Jan. 5 (AP) — An Argentine freighter badly damaged in a North Sea collision was under tow following the rescue of 43 persons — including four women and five children — from the burning ship, German authorities have said.

Two stewards of the 10,076-ton *Buenos Aires 2* were missing and presumed dead after the Thursday night collision with the Italian auto transporter *Doria Riparia* at the mouth of the Weser River, the officials said Friday.

The crew and passengers were rescued early Friday and brought to land after German salvage ships and freighters rushed to the accident scene in response to distress calls, the German Society for Sea Rescue said.

The impact tore a hole in the portside of the hull near the bridge, sparking a blaze that swept the stern section of the Argentine freighter, officials said.

The fire was finally extinguished Friday afternoon and the abandoned vessel was taken into tow for the trip to Bremerhaven for repairs, officials said.

Among its cargo were 200 tons of explosive chemicals which authorities did not further identify.

The bow of the 3,987-ton Italian vessel was crushed by the collision, which occurred in heavy fog off the West German coast.

Authorities said the *Doria Riparia* was moving under its own power to the Bremen docks for repairs. A tug was escorting the vessel which carried a load of automobiles.

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U.S. congressmen on energy trip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (R) — A 12-member U.S. Congressional delegation left Washington Saturday for a six-nation tour that will focus on energy matters.

The delegation, led by Congressman Jim Wright of Texas, leader of the Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives, will visit the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, South Africa, Rhodesia, Saudi Arabia and Ireland.

In talks with officials of the six countries, the delegation will stress the danger

to the world's economy of oil price increases and the seriousness of the U.S. efforts to reduce dependence on foreign oil, Wright said.

In South Africa next week, the group will examine the SASOL synthetic fuel operation. The members will spend next weekend in Saudi Arabia, where they will have talks with King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and government officials and tour oil fields and production facilities near Dhahran.

The delegation returns to Washington from Ireland on Jan. 17.

Kuwait confirms gas price hike

KUWAIT, Jan. 5 (AP) — Kuwait raised the price of its liquefied petroleum gas by 14 per cent Saturday, with a retroactive effect from Jan. 1, an oil ministry spokesman announced.

The spokesman said that the price of butane LPG will be raised from \$292 to \$332 per metric ton, and the price of propane LPG from \$241 to \$276 per metric ton.

This is Kuwait's second gas price hike since Dec. 1, when the government announced an average increase of six per cent.

Kuwait is the largest Arab gas producer in the Gulf area with an annual production of 3.5 million metric tons.

Nigeria denies raising oil prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP) — The managing director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. denied Friday that Nigeria is boosting the price of its crude oil to nearly \$35 a barrel.

But a U.S. oil company source, who asked not to be identified, said he is "extremely skeptical" of the denial.

In a report carried in Lagos by the news agency of Nigeria, the oil company's managing director, Festus Marinho, reiterated his country — the second-largest overseas supplier of oil to the United States behind Saudi Arabia — has increased the price of

its crude to only \$30 from its former \$26.27 a barrel level.

But since the government oil company recently named a new chairman, A.K. Hart, "I don't know how much authority Marinho is speaking with," said the U.S. source. "I hope he's right," said the source of Marinho, "but I can't see Nigeria sitting there like that." Libya last week reportedly raised its \$30 a barrel price to \$34.72. Its moves usually are followed by Nigeria and Algeria, which last month raised prices with Libya from \$26.27 to \$30.

Japanese to test gasification plant

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP) — A major Japanese steel company plans to operate a test coal gasification plant in February in a bid to become what it says would be the world's first steel plant burning no oil in steel making.

Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., Japan's third largest steel maker, said its \$6.3 million test plant under construction at Kashima, near Tokyo, will test a new process it calls a "major advance" in trying to turn coal into gas.

Yu Shibata, staff manager of the research department, said the plant is designed to use 60 tons of coal and produce 144,000 cubic meters of gas a day in February.

"If the test goes well, a full-scale plant capable of gasifying 1,500 tons of coal a day would be built by about 1985 to displace with all the company's oil needs in steelworks other than those needed for COM (coal and oil mixture) furnace fuel," he said in an interview.

The process, the result of two years of research by Shibata, applies the technology of the basic oxygen furnace — a facility to convert pig iron into steel.

"Pulverized coal, along with oxygen and steam, is blown into a basic oxygen furnace through a special nozzle. With about 1,500-degree centigrade molten steel in the furnace, 98 per cent of the coal turns into gas," he said.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque at a government complex in Ohod Rafidah in Abha area	500	—	Jan. 25
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Hiss mosque in Roshan Mahayel, Abha area	300	—	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Qubbah mosque, Billasmar, Abha	300	—	Jan. 22
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Qabilah Zubyan mosque, Billasmar, Abha	300	—	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Shohta Beni Malek mosque, Abha area	300	—	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Beni Jar Tanuma mosque, Abha	800	—	Jan. 23
" " "	Construction of Saadiyah mosque in Bisha area	500	—	Jan. 27

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VESSEL'S NAME	VOY	CARGO	ARR/ETA	DEP/ETD
PACIFIC EXPORTER	56	CEMENT	23-12-79	1-1-80
SILVER ZEPHYR	57	CEMENT	1-1-80	5-1-80
ITEL JADE	3	CEMENT	8-1-80	15-1-80
WAKAMIZU MARU	5	GEN	10-1-80	13-1-80
KARAKA	5	CEMENT	11-1-80	17-1-80
HAKOZAKI MARU	01/102	CONT	12-1-80	13-1-80

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arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

المورصات الدولية

[illegible][illegible]

Rock	0.36	0.
Industrial	6.80	6.
Welfare	(NT)	(N)
Morris	8.20	(8)
For Concrete	2.50	2.
Mid Mines	6.70	6.
Iron	16.80	16.
Gas	1.17	1.
Steel	1.15	1.
Food	7.08	7.
Text	3.25	3.
Shops	1.13	1.
Transport	13.08	14.
Land	0.25	0.
Land and Holdings	(NT)	5.
Brewery	1.75	1.
Chemicals	7.19	7.
Textiles	1.95	2.
Others	2.00	2.
Trucks	1.92	1.
Trains	4.69	4.
Trucks	6.69	6.

	(NT)	(N)
Field	3.64	3
.....	2.36	2
Grade Petroleum	1.62	1

	Closing	Close
	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
	Price	Price
.....	1130	1110
(Beaver)	1760	1670
.....	2470	2430
Galley (Beaver)	1240	1230
Galley (Non-roasting)	670	670
.....	820	810
Salmon	2280	2280
.....	2880	2820
(Per George)	1400	1400
.....	1430	1430
du Cyre (Rog)	2410	2330
(Beaver)	4650	4600
(Beaver)	4650	4600
(Rog)	2750	2710
(Beaver)	775	770

th-AH (bearer) ...	3930	38
th-Bank ...	3520	38
th-ACC (bearer) ...	2438	34
th-Las (bearer) ...	13400	13
LE ...		
... ..	259	2
Baby ...	6575	65
Div. Cert. ...	65750	657

STOCKS

(NT) = Not Traded. SOSP = Suspended
 UNAV = Unavailable.
 m = Ex mth. x = Ex expir issue.
 ad = Ex dividend. ar = Ex rights.

BONDS

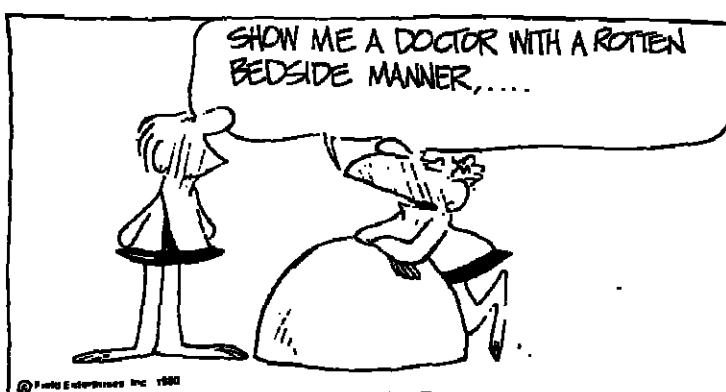
Reduction of Eurodollar updated when a source.

Source: Bond Market and recent Kautz.

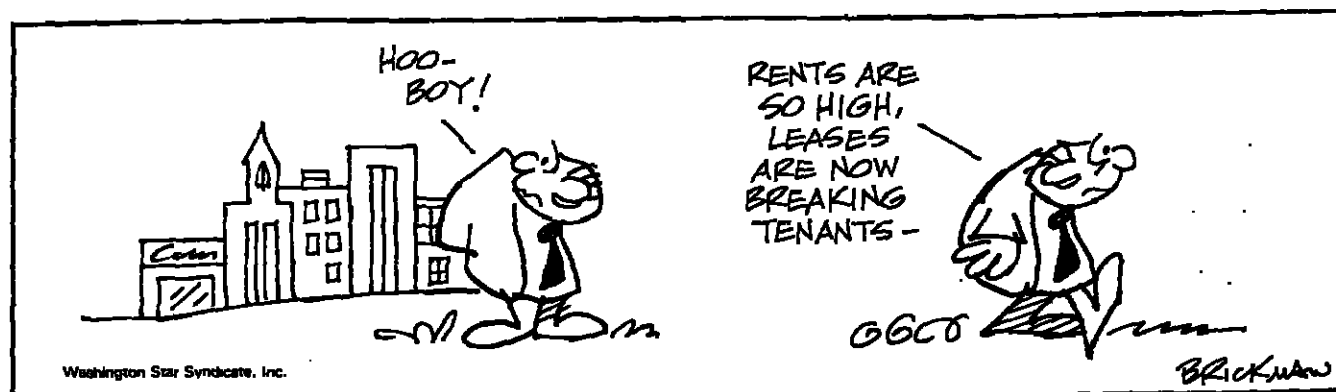
Source: Bond Market and recent Kautz.

(1) NYSE (2) TSE	February	246.00	246.00
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base	March	245.00	245.00
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100	April-May	244.00	244.00
	May-June	243.00	243.00

B.C.



SMALL SOCIETY



BLONDIE



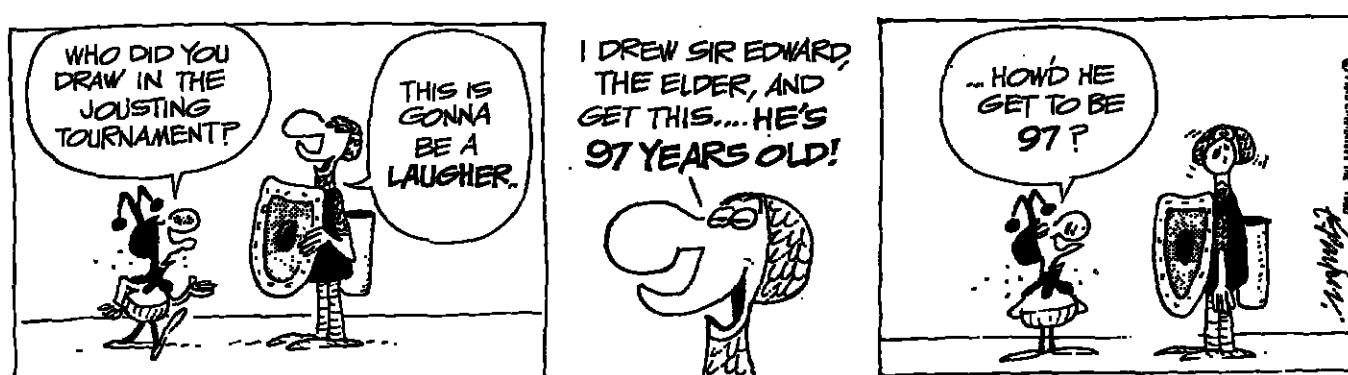
ANDY CAPP



HAGAR



WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Accusation

2 Tumor's

3 Gases

4 Go far

5 Crete's

6 Consider

7 Gay Min-

8 ties, e.g.

9 Before

10 Bell sound

11 Weber opera

12 American playwright

13 Lloyd of cinema

14 Published in the wallet

15 Money: slang

16 In the audience

17 Endless duration

18 Expert

19 Handwear

20 Consider doing

21 Means

22 French river

23 Give a little

24 Join in

25 DOWN

1 Take measures

2 Broomcase

3 Knife

4 Black oncho

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A Z Y D L E A A X E

L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

QJL ZN, JBE JQ DSK WJMN

JQ DSK SJEXOYM NKYNJE XN

DSK TSYHTK DJ NYM DSYHC

MJE DJ JEL LKYOKLN. - DSK

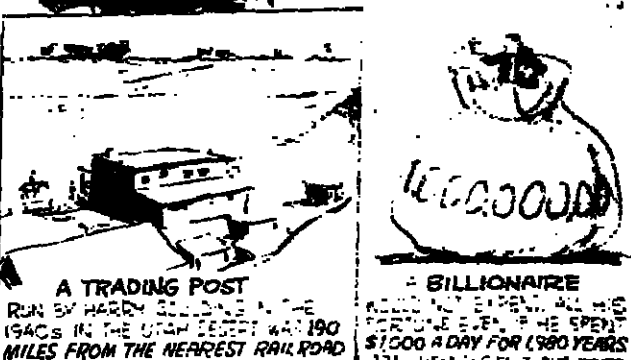
FZPPEKGYCKLN

Saturday's Cryptquote: IF WE ARE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN

PEACE, WE MUST COME TO KNOW EACH OTHER BET-

TER. - LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Planning the Play

South dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

A 9 4

K 6 3

Q 7 6 2

K 7

WEST

Q 7 6 2

J 7 5

Q 4

Q J 10 8 3

EAST

A 10 8 3

Q 10 8 4

K 3

Q 9 8 5 2

SOUTH

K J 5

A 9 2

K J 10 5

K 4

The bidding:

South West North East

1 2 Pass 3 0 Pass

6 0

Opening lead - queen of clubs.

It is difficult to execute an

endplay successfully if you

don't know when or how to put

an opponent on lead to compel

him to make a losing return.

Actually, an endplay is a

relatively simple gadget to

use. Once declarer is able to

visualize the end position he

seeks, he rarely has difficulty

executing the play.

Here is a typical setup. West

leads a club and declarer sees

that the only possible losers

are a heart and a spade. A

heart loser is inevitable, so all

of South's energy should be

devoted to trying to avoid the

spade loser.

But instead of relying en-

tirely on a spade finesse by

leading a low spade from

dummy towards his K-J-5, it is

better for South to try to get

the defenders to initiate the

spade suit.

Accordingly, he wins the

club lead with the ace and

cashes the A-K of trumps, the

king of clubs and A-K of

hearts. Having eliminated the

side suits, South now exits

with a heart.

South can feel certain of

making the slam if West is the

defender who wins the

third heart lead. West would

have to return a spade or yield

a ruff and discard, and it

would be all over immediately

in either case.

If East wins the third heart

lead, South's position is less

secure but he is still in very

good shape. Thus, in the

present case, if East returns a

low spade, South plays his

five, while if East returns the

ten of spades, South plays his

jack.

The contract likewise

succeeds if East has the queen

of spades and West the ten.

South takes a spade finesse

after West's ten forces

dummy's ace. The only time

the contract fails is when West

has both the queen and ten of

spades.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:40	6:05	12:32	3:38	5:56	7:26
Medina	5:47	7:11	12:34	3:35	5:51	7:21
Nejd	5:12	6:41	12:00	3:02	5:18	6:48

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame street No. 1198
6:04 Diff rent strokes	Smoking Volcano
6:35 The Muppet Show	No. 115
6:59 Some Mothers do 'Ave'em	Leo Sayer
7:29 Anna Karenina	Episode 7
8:24 Lou Grant	Episode 5
9:12 Strange Report	Denial
	Revenge

PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

JEDDAH	Bab Mecca	Tel. 23069
Al-Kamal Drug Store	Bab Sherif	20180
Red Sea Drug Store	Near Baksh Hospital	
Baqdou Pharmacy		
MECCA	Al-Ghazzah	45842
Farouk Khugir D.S.	Ajiyad	25036
Ibrahim Drug Store		
RIYADH	Al-Nasseriah St.	
Al-Nasseriah Pharmacy	King Faisal St.	
Arafat Drug Store	Old Shumaisi St., Deira	
TAIF	Al-Burj Building	
Al-Burj Pharmacy	Shehar locality	
Al-Hayat Pharmacy		
DAMMAM	Dammam Hospital Road	
Al-Amal Pharmacy		
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On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableau	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 The World Atlas
2:30 Off the Record	9:45 Companions of the Prophet
3:00 NEWS	10:00 Arabic by Radio
3:10 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:40	11:00 Dates of Remember
3:50 Closedown	11:10
	11:15 Late Evening Hits
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
News: Feature: The	Midnight
Making of a Nation	12:00 News newsmakers'
News Summary	voices correspondents
9:30 Music USA:	reports background
(Standards)	features media
10:00 News Roundup	comments news analyses.
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours	News Summary
News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show	8.09 Books and Writers
You	8.30 Take One
11.00 World News	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.09 Reflections	9.00 World News
11.15 Piano Style	9.09 News about Britain
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.00 World News	9.30 Farming World
12.09 British Press Review	10.00 Outlook News Sum-
12.15 World Today	mary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
1.30 Discovery	News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical	1.00 World News
Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

If you'll do some prior

planning for the work week

ahead, you'll get the jump on

the competition. Be receptive

to opportunity.

TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

A very favorable time for

furthering romantic and

cultural interests. Happiness

through love, sports and

creative enterprises.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

Make an extra effort to find

a new apartment or in some

way to better your domestic

situation. Luck is also with

you in relationships.

CANCER

(June 21 to July 21)

Happy news. A good time to

communicate and share

thoughts. Cheerfulness abets

your cause. Talks with loved

ones lead to harmony.

LEO

(July 22 to Aug. 22)

Luck re finances. Investors

and gamblers have a better

shot than usual. Buy

something nice, but don't go

overboard.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

New self-confidence wins

you admiration from others.

You'll be surprised how much

a smile does to better your

cause.

LIBRA

Coming in from the bush

The deadline for guerrillas reporting to ceasefire assembly points expired at midnight Friday. The Commonwealth monitoring force says about 12,000 have reported that significant numbers are poised to make a dash for the rendezvous camps.



A crowd in the black township of Highfield outside Salisbury cheers a representative of Robert Mugabe's ZANU wing of the Patriotic Front.



Patriotic Front guerrillas marching to an assembly point about 60 miles northeast of Salisbury.



A guerrilla reads his rifle serial number to a Patriotic Front liaison officer before entering a rendezvous point.



Enos Nkala, deputy president of Robert Mugabe's ZANU, announces to a Salisbury crowd that his organization will be campaigning alone, not with Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU.

The daily death toll has dropped dramatically

The world watches with bated breath as the Rhodesia ceasefire holds



A British Army medic examines the injured foot of a Patriotic Front guerrilla in Assembly Point 1 in northern Rhodesia.



In Mtoko, just outside Salisbury, a guerrilla on his way to an assembly point waves to the cheering crowd.



Lt. Col. Albert Zikhal writes a note to his comrades in the bush, urging them to join him at this rendezvous point.

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Deadline in question Guerrillas in Rhodesia rush to assembly areas

SALISBURY, Jan. 5, (R) — The midnight ceasefire deadline for Patriotic Front guerrillas appeared to have been unofficially extended Saturday as bush fighters made a last minute dash to neutral assembly points.

British officials said that by midnight at least 12,000 guerrillas had reported to ceasefire assembly points across Rhodesia and that the number was still rising as tallies from outlying areas came in.

Lord Soames, Britain's governor in Salisbury, had said that guerrillas who had not reported by midnight would become "unlawful," though he has not said what action would be taken against them.

But informed sources said that as a result of the last minute rush — at least 5,000 guerrillas checked in within the past 24 hours — the midnight deadline might not be final.

It was still not clear Saturday how many guerrillas remain at large. Before they began the assembly exercise, British officials put the total number of guerrillas inside Rhodesia at between 16,000 and 18,000. The Patriotic Front claimed there were more than 31,000.

Guerrilla sources said some fighters were caching their arms in secret hiding places and melting back into the bush in order to safeguard their interests if the week-old ceasefire breaks down.

Some of the Rhodesian troops who have been fighting the guerrillas over the past seven years were clearly hoping that the expiry of the ceasefire deadline would allow them to return to combat the Patriotic Front.

"As from midnight it's open season," one white soldier said Friday night.

Under the Rhodesian agreement reached in London last month, the guerrillas are required to report to 16 assembly areas and 23 rendezvous points, while Rhodesian gov-

ernment forces are monitored in their own bases.

British-supervised general elections will be held next month before the granting of full legal independence from Britain.

At Delta One Rendezvous Point, several hundred, dusty, weary, but heavily armed guerrillas poured into the camp Friday, an event repeated throughout Rhodesia as the midnight deadline for reporting neared.

Comrade Marcos, one of the senior guerrilla commanders who presided over the steady stream of guerrillas who assembled here Friday, was still concerned, however. Glancing at dozens of guerrillas dozing under mango trees in the sweltering African heat, he asked the question that was on everyone's mind. "There are many more in the bush who haven't had time to get here. What happens to them?"

But the British mood was optimistic Friday night. Lord Soames, who had the power to order the hunting down of guerrillas who failed to report, cut short a trip to Bulawayo to return to the capital of Salisbury as the deadline neared.

All along, the British and guerrilla leaders have predicted a frantic, last-minute rush to beat the deadline.

And at this rendezvous point, 100 miles east of Salisbury, the British prediction held true. "We've had to send for more buses," said a sun-burned corporal.

Three buses carrying 130 Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) guerrillas passed us as we approached the rendezvous point in the hilly countryside. And in the surrounding mud hut villages, more than 150 guerrillas wearing Chinese made uniforms, lay dozing or chatting in clusters of four or five.



WELCOME: Governor Lord Soames meets Patriotic Front guerrillas at Delta Assembly Point near the Mozambique border. The guerrillas are to stay in 16 assembly points during the election.

Mauled by large animal Joy Adamson, of Born Free, killed

NAIROBI, Jan. 5 (AP) — Joy Adamson, 69-year-old conservationist and author of the "Born Free" series about lion behavior, was attacked and killed Thursday night by a wild animal — possibly a lion — outside her wildlife study camp in central Kenya.

The Austrian-born Mrs. Adamson would have been 70 this month.

She had largely completed work on a leopard rehabilitation project that was similar to her pioneering studies with Elsa, the lioness of "Born Free," and Pippa, a cheetah.

Ellis Moaks, an official of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya, said Mrs. Adamson was walking about one hundred meters outside her camp in the Shaba game reserve when the attack occurred at dusk Thursday, about 7:30 p.m.

Monks said there was no sound and the body was discovered a few minutes later by a search party formed when she failed to return.

He said it was Mrs. Adamson's custom to take a stroll alone at the end of the day.

Mrs. Adamson arrived in Kenya in 1937 on a vacation and immediately, in her words, "fell in love" with "all this wonderful country, the real life."

She and her British-Irish husband, George, a retired game warden whom she married in 1944, devoted themselves to rehabilitating wild animals born or raised in captivity for a return to life in the wild.

She set down their experiences in many books, illustrated with her own photographs or paintings.

These included the international best seller "Born Free" about their training a pet lioness, Elsa, for survival in the bush and open fields of Kenya's Meru National Park.

All income from the books, their motion picture adaptations, and the song "Born Free" went into the Elsa Wild Animal Fund which financed conservation and education.

Mrs. Adamson once said in an interview, "People don't realize the danger of the terrible depletion of animals... how it destroys the balance of nature."

She was born Joy-Friederik Victoria Gessner in Troppau, Austria.

Monks said it was presumed that a lion attacked her because lions had been seen in the area and her body bore the marks of an attack by a large cat.

Funeral plans were not immediately announced. She said she wished to be cremated. The Adamsons had no children. Her two previous marriages ended in divorce.

In each of her wild animal rehabilitation projects, Mrs. Adamson took a tame female, gradually returned it to the wild, bred the female to produce a litter and carefully observed the animal's relation with herself and wild animals in the area.

She had been at Shaba, 175 miles north of Nairobi, for 18 months and had successfully reared Penny, a tame female leopard, with a

Brown plans to discuss Afghanistan with Peking

PEKING, Jan. 5 (AP) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Chinese leaders next week will discuss Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, an event which threatens to have a deeply unsettling effect on the balance of power in Asia.

Arriving here Saturday night on a nine-day visit to Peking, Wuhan and Shanghai, Brown will inspect Chinese air, ground and naval forces and confer with Premier Hua Guofeng, Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and leading military figures.

With him will be Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and staff members of the National Security Council.

Besides Afghanistan, topics are expected to include Iran, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Korean peninsula and Australia-New Zealand.

A potentially divisive issue — the announced sale by the United States of \$280 million in "defensive" weapons to the Republic of China, has been deflected by the Afghanist problem.

Xinhua News Agency, the government's official voice reacted mildly Saturday to the Washington announcement. It recalled that the Chinese government had previously announced its opposition to such sales.

U.S. officials say that Brown will not be discussing any U.S. arms sales to China. There is speculation, however, that Brown will seek agreement in other areas, including the training of Chinese officers, an exchange of military intelligence and the establishment of radar warning stations in Sinkiang to fill the gap left by the loss of stations in Iran used to monitor the Soviet Union.

Means of bolstering Pakistan's military strength in the face of Soviet military force also may be studied.



Secretary Brown

Ohod downs Riyadh team Ittihad draws level with Nasr

JEDDAH, Jan. 5 — Jeddah's Ittihad drew level with Nasr at the top of the Premier League after Nasr's shock defeat at the hands of bottom-of-the-table Ohod in Medina Friday. Ittihad also dropped a point in a no-scoring draw in Riyadh against Shebab and both sides now have 11 points.

Ohod's victory must be counted as the major surprise of the season. The promoted side from Medina had not previously won a match and its only point had been earned in a 1-1 draw with Nahda. Nasr on the other hand had only dropped one point in six matches: against Ittihad in Jeddah and was firmly placed at the head of the table.

The Medina side was unconcerned about these facts however, and was two up by half-time with both goals coming from Umda, the midfielder who played such an important role in Ittihad's league triumph last year. Ohod added a third goal in the second half through Sarsar and Nasr could only reply with a solitary goal from Darwish.

Nasr will be disappointed with this setback. After drawing 0-0 with Ittihad in Jeddah and defeating Kadasia by a comfortable 3-1 margin, the league leader must have been looking to stretch the lead at the top of the table in what on paper seemed one of the easier fixtures in the program.

Ohod badly needed these points in its struggle to avoid relegation. With only one point from six matches the Medina side looked as if it would be returning to the first division after only one season in the top flight. Four of Ohod's defeats however had been by the odd goal, and with the impetus provided by this victory the relegation battle is far from over yet.

Detmar Crammer's Ittihad must have been hoping to get back on the winning trail after successive draws against Nasr and Hilal, draws which could so easily have been wins. Ittihad's goal-scoring problem persisted and the Jeddah side had to settle for one point against Shebab in Riyadh.

Defensively, Ittihad has the best record in the league and the side is creating the chances, but ten goals in seven matches is not championship winning form, and indicates where the problem lies.

This problem is not confined to Ittihad. Only 83 goals have been scored in the 35 matches played this season, as compared with 97 in the same period last year. It may be that defenses are becoming tighter but on the evidence of the week-end's matches, four of which ended 0-0, the problem is simply that strikers are not taking the chances created for them.

Of these ten goals, defender Hamid Subhi and midfielder Theo Buecker and Erich Beer have contributed five. The Ittihad strikers have scored only five times this season, and coach Crammer must be especially worried by the form of international striker Issa Hamdan who has netted only once this year.

Last year's champion, Hilal, after defeating Ittihad and drawing 3-3 with Ittihad in Jeddah, was another side needing a win to get back along with Nasr and Ittihad at the top of the league. The blue-shirted Riyadh side never looked like gaining the two points in a

scrappy 0-0 draw with Nahda in Dammam Friday.

In a poor match neither side looked capable of stringing more than two passes together without giving the ball to the opposition and the quietest men on the field were the two goalkeepers. Nahda did at least manage to play some near football in bringing the ball out of defense but could not provide the inspiration necessary to make any scoring opportunities. Nahda's efforts were confined to optimistic long-range shots which keeper Ibrahim Yousif dealt with ease.

Hilal's play was even more devoid of creative ability, and its attacking ventures consisted of sporadic runs by Rivelino, Najib Imam and Sultan ibn Nassib that foundered against a packed Nahda defense.

Hilal has nine points two behind the leaders, and one ahead of Ahli, last year's Kings Cup winner. Ahli must be considered fortunate to be only three points behind the leaders and still in with a chance of the title. The fluid consistency which took Didi's side to three successive cup triumphs and the league title in 1978 has all but deserted the Jeddah team. Narrow victories over Hilal and Ohod seemed to put Ahli back on the winning trail, but the side's inconsistency showed up when it lost 1-0 to Ittihad in Dammam, and on Thursday could only draw 0-0 with Wehda in a untidy game in Jeddah.

In the other match played over the weekend Ittihad drew 0-0 with Kadasia in a local derby in Dammam.

These results leave the league poised in an interesting position. Nasr, after looking so accomplished for most of the season, must have had its confidence shattered by the defeat by Ohod and will have to raise its game against draw experts Nahda this week if it is to get back on the winning track.

Ittihad, joint leader with Nasr, but with serious goal-scoring problems, faces Mecca's Wehda in Jeddah, and could have difficulty beating a side which has not conceded a goal since losing 5-0 to Nasr in early November.

Third-placed Hilal should beat Shebab in Riyadh, but Ahli has to make the trip to Dammam to play Kadasia in a match Didi's team cannot afford to lose. The fifth match sees Ohod, fresh from its victory over Nasr, take on fellow relegation battlers Ittihad in Medina.

With the big derby matches between Hilal and Nasr in Riyadh and Ahli and Ittihad in Jeddah due to be played on January 17 and 18, none of the top teams can risk dropping points in this weekend's matches if their league challenges are to be maintained.

Refugee camp raided at Thai-Cambodia line

NONG SAMET, Thailand, Jan. 5 (AP) — Fighting broke out inside a huge refugee settlement along the Thai-Cambodian border Friday, scattering tens of thousands of refugees into Thailand and causing the evacuation of some 50 Western workers, witnesses said Saturday.

The Red Cross said about 80 wounded Cambodians were taken into the Khao I Dang Refugee Camp 12 kilometers from the border. Western and Thai officials had no estimate of numbers killed and it was impossible to confirm reports of large numbers of deaths.

The fighting involved two factions of non-communist "Free Khmer" guerrillas, who control most of the refugees in the sprawling settlements that straddle the border. The Thai Army Command said that reports on the situation were confusing and suggested that Vietnamese troops may also have been engaged.

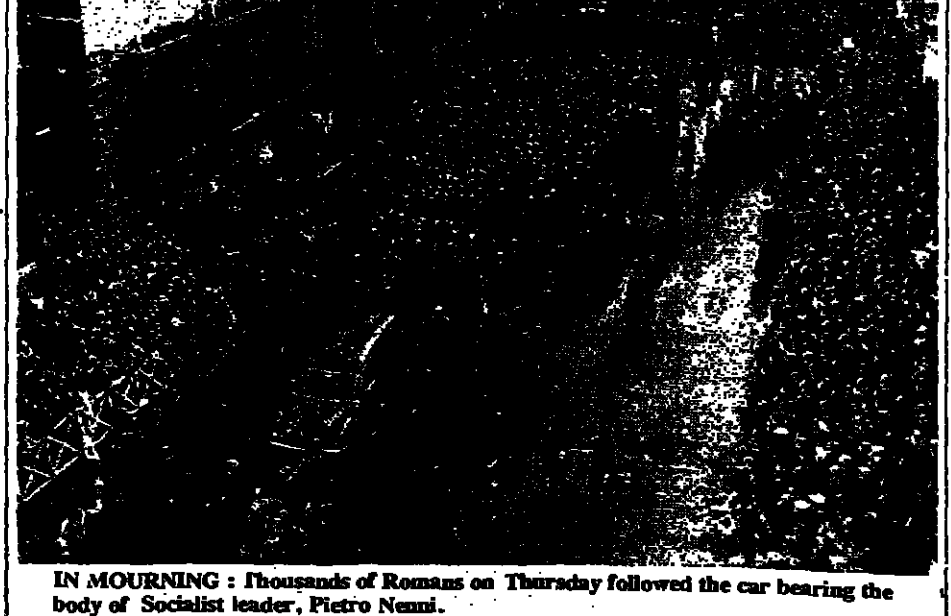
First reports from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were that about 100 people had been wounded. The UNHCR had no estimate of deaths.

Reports from the scene, however, said the fighting was inside the camp and involved Free Khmer factions as well as bands of communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The Thai supreme command said Thai soldiers reinforced the border area during the outbreak of fighting, and reporters on the scene saw them sitting inside Nong Samet with Free Khmer leaders shortly after it ended.

Last week, troops from the Non Mark Moon Camp raided another, smaller Free Khmer settlement to their north, at Nong Chan, where they drove out Red Cross workers and burned down a tent hospital, looting medical supplies and rice.

There was also looting in Friday's engagement, with supplies being taken from the hospital area as Red Cross medics took shelter in bunkers.



IN MOURNING: Thousands of Romans on Thursday followed the car bearing the body of Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni.

Belfast man murdered Northern Ireland deaths hit 2,000

BELFAST, Jan. 5 (AP) — A macabre milestone was set Friday when the beaten body of a young man in west Belfast became the 2,000th death in ten years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

The youth who had been beaten around the head, was not named but police said he was a 21-year-old Roman Catholic who was so badly beaten he could only be identified from a dental house after a passing motorist said he heard moans coming from inside and raised the alarm.

Meanwhile, bombers struck Belfast for the first time this year. Police said a number of premises in Donegall St. had been hit and two buildings were set afire. No casualties were immediately reported but an officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary was slightly injured in a shooting incident in the Antrim Road district.

Police informants said they believed the bombs had been planted by the IRA in the first attack on the city this year.

The death toll of 2,000 includes two British paratroopers killed by their own anti-IRA ambush near the border with the Irish Republic.

The official tally kept by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the province police force, does not include the two and now stands at 1,998.

Compared to the number of casualties in declared wars, the Northern Ireland toll is small. But on a proportional basis, it is equivalent to 276,000 dead in the United States — twice the number of Americans killed in the Korean and Vietnam wars combined.

In the tight-knit communities of Northern Ireland, which has a population of 1.5 million, the killings over the last ten years have touched just about every family.

Results:

W	L	D	P	A	Pts
Nasr	7	5	1	18	7
Ittihad	7	4	0	10	11
Hilal	7	3	1	10	8
Ahli	7	3	2	7	8
Nahda	7	1	5	7	5
Kadasia	7	2	3	7	7
Wehda	7	1	2	4	9
Shebab	7	1	3	6	12
Ohod	7	1	4	7	12
Ittihad	7	1	5	7	12
Ohod	7	1	5	7	12

Standings:

Pld	W	L	D	P	A	Pts
Nasr	7	5	1	18	7	11
Ittihad	7	4	0	10	11	11
Hilal	7	3	1	10	8	8
Ahli	7	3	2	7	8	8
Nahda	7	1	5	7	5	5
Kadasia	7	2	3	7	7	7
Wehda	7	1	2	4	9	9
Shebab	7	1	3	6	12	5
Ohod	7	1	4	7	12	4
Ittihad	7	1	5	7	12	3
Ohod	7	1	5	7	12	3